REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,509.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*			
In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.			
In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 53	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 1 8
Forth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

These Short Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,494 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander Heasman, as above, from Bombay via Kurrachee, on SATURDAY, the 20th May 1876.

The Assyria is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Steamer leaving Bombay on MONDAY, the 22nd May and on FRIDAY, the 26th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Assyria.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd May 1876.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S.S. AFRICA, 2,031 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchens, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 18th May 1876, at 4 P.M.

	May.		
Leaves Bombay	18	Leaves Tuticorin	27
,, Ratnagherry	19	,, Colombo	28
,, Vingoria	19	,, Galle	29
,, Goa	20	,, Negapatam	31
,, Carwar	20	,, Madras	June 2
,, Mangalore	21	,, Cocanada	4
,, Cannanore	22	,, Vizagapatam	5
,, Tellicherry	22	,, Bimlipatam	5
,, Calicut	23	,, Callingapatam	6
,, Beypore	24	,, Pondigherry	7
,, Narakal	24	,, False Point	7
,, Cochin	24	Arrives CALCUTTA	9
,, Alleppey	24		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamer at this Harbour or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritimes Company's Steamers, which run uninterrupted.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Penitentiah, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF *via* KURRACHEE.

Shipping Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company's Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, CHEIR, FAO, BURREE, and occasionally at AHOMERAH.

S.S. ASSYRIA, 868 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander T. P. [illegible], will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 19th May 1876, at 4 P.M.

	May.		June
Leaves Bombay	19	Leaves BUSSORAH	7
,, [illegible]	23	,, Mahomerah	7
,, [illegible]	26	,, Fao	9
,, [illegible]	28	,, Bushire	9
,, [illegible]	30	,, Linga	12
	June	,, Bunder Abbas	13
,, [illegible]	1	,, Jask	14
,, [illegible]	2	,, Gwader	16
,, [illegible]	3	,, Muscat	20
Arrives BUSSORAH	7	Arrives BOMBAY	26

No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with Go erament, and in connection

during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 3 P.M.

S.S. CALCUTTA, 862 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander T. P. [illegible], will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 19th May 1876, at 4 P.M.

S.S. VINGORLA, 877 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander N. R. [illegible], will be despatched on MONDAY, the 22nd May 1876, at 3 P.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, Mangrole, and Cutch ports.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Exclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
[illegible]	£22	£15	£4	Including Wine.
[illegible]	28	18	6	
[illegible]	36	24	9	
[illegible]	50	34	14	
[illegible]		34	14	
[illegible]		34	14	
[illegible]		34	14	Without food.
[illegible]		22	14-50	
Children not above				

[illegible]AY]—
[illegible] 1876.

[illegible] of CARGO per Italian Mail [illegible]A., Captain Bozzoni, arrived in Harbour [illegible] hereby requested to SEND BILLS of [illegible]nature and PAY FREIGHT (if any) [illegible]ORDERS at the Company's Office, [illegible]ay.

[illegible]LIVERY, &c., must be sent in [illegible]mer, otherwise they will not be [illegible]ee.

C. GRONDONA,
[illegible]nt Rubattino S. N. Company.

[illegible]ES, &c., FOR SALE [illegible]ersigned, at the following [illegible] per doz.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	May.
BOMBAY	W. D. Anderson	1928	450	22nd—Southampton.
CEYLON	J. Orman	2111	450	29th—Suez, &c.
GWALIOR	J. C. Babot	2725	450	June 2nd—Southampton.
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1835	250	9th—Suez, &c.
AURUNGA	J. S. Murray	3663	600	16th—Southampton.
TRAVANCORE	W. R. Anderson	1900	350	23rd—Suez, &c.
MEDINA	A. E. Barlow	2725	450	30th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change Vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., to ensure that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st May 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 29th May 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. MONGOLIA, Captain A. Coleman, 2,833 Tons and 530 H. P., will be despatched as above, carrying H. M. Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 26th May 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 15th May 1876. Superintendent.

BOMBAY TO SOUTHAMPTON.
TO SAIL ABOUT 26TH MAY.

THE attention of Families intending to proceed to England is specially invited to the fine Steamer GALATEA, 2,001 Tons Register, 360 H.P. nominal, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, well-known in the South American Passenger Service as one of the favourite steamers of the Belgian Royal Mail Company. She has superior accommodation for Fifty First Class Passengers, and carries a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS. Inspection of the Saloon and Cabins is particularly solicited.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.
McOUILLOCH, BEYTS & Co., Agents

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
TRINACRIA	2107	424		17th May.
EUROPA	2977	424	22d April.	29th April.
INDIA	2299	500	20th May.	27th May.
MACEDONIA	2272	486	17th June.	24th June.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL. SUEZ.

First Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who remember by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve month of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th April 1876.

MARSEILLES, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.
TO LEAVE ABOUT 26TH MAY.

THE well-known and favorite S. S. TIMOR, 2,209 Tons, J. Brown, Commander, has excellent accommodation in a Saloon built on Deck for First-class Passengers only. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

TO SUEZ	Rs. 300
,, MALTA	,, 400
,, MARSEILLES	,, 400

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th April 1876.

NOTICE.

TO CONSIGNEES PER SHIP ASTRONOMER, CAPTAIN EDGAR, FROM CALCUTTA.

THE above ship has ARRIVED from CALCUTTA and CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING, accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS and PAY the FREIGHT DUE and to send their BOATS alongside as soon as otherwise the Cargo will be landed at their risk and expense by the ship.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents ship Astronomer.

Bombay, 11th May 1876.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship CORNWALLIS, Captain Bonifacz, arrived from London, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective Goods.

NO CLAIM of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Vessel unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents Ship Cornwallis.

Bombay, 13th May 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORT THEATRE,
APOLLO STREET,
ENTRANCE TO THE ENGLISH HOTEL.
TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, 17TH MAY.

The performance will commence with the new and entirely Original Local Comedietta,

A DAY AT KHANDALLA.

To conclude with William Brough's most successful London Burlesque,

THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD!
OR
HENRY VIII ..... AS WILLIAM DON, Bart.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class ..... Rs. 2 | Second Class ..... Re. 1

Tickets can be obtained and Seats secured at the English Hotel. Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9 o'clock punctually.

N. B.—Extra Tramway Cars leave from Elphinstone Circle and Church Gate Street after the performance.

PUNKAHS IN FULL SWING.

Thursday, May 18th, no performance at the Fort Theatre.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.
EXTRA NIGHT.

THURSDAY, 18TH MAY,
STAR COMPANY.
SIR WILLIAM DON, BART.
will appear in
TWO FAVORITE CHARACTERS.
Burlesque of
ALONZO THE BRAVE!
DAME MARTHA ..... SIR WILLIAM DON, BART.
LITTLE TODDLEKINS.
LITTLE TODDLEKINS ..... SIR WILLIAM DON, BART.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ..... Rs. 4
Family tickets, admitting three ..... ,, 10
Stalls Rs. 2; Gallery and Pit, Re. 1

Tickets can be obtained and seats secured at SOUNDY & Co.

Family Tickets not obtainable at the Doors.

Doors open at 8-30; Performance to commence at 9.

PUNKAHS WILL BE PROVIDED.

A LADY leaving by next Mail requires a EUROPEAN NURSE to take charge of a child. Apply to EWART, LATHAM & Co.

PASSENGERS per S. S. TRINACRIA are REQUESTED to be on board not later than 3-30 P.M. THIS AFTERNOON as the Steamer will sail at 4 o'clock punctually.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 17th May 1876. Agents.

[illegible] of CARGO per Italian Mail [illegible]A., Captain Bozzoni, arrived in Harbour [illegible] hereby requested to SEND BILLS of [illegible]nature and PAY FREIGHT (if any) [illegible]ORDERS at the Company's Office, [illegible]ay.

[illegible]LIVERY, &c., must be sent in [illegible]mer, otherwise they will not be [illegible]ee.

C. GRONDONA,
[illegible]nt Rubattino S. N. Company.

[illegible]ES, &c., FOR SALE [illegible]ersigned, at the following [illegible] per doz.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in conformity with the terms of a REQUISITION addressed to DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, Esq., Chairman of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, and given below, a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the CORPORATION will be held in the Municipal Offices on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant at 4 P.M., for the purpose of adopting an ADDRESS of CONGRATULATION to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen on her assumption of the Title of EMPRESS of INDIA.

By Order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 16th May 1876.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, Esq.,
Chairman of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay.

SIR,—We the undersigned request that under Section XII. of Act III. of 1872, you will be so good as to call a meeting of the Municipal Corporation as representing the City of Bombay and to adopt such other measures as may be necessary for the presentation of an address of congratulation to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen on her assumption of the title of Empress of India. We have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servants.

Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.
Munguldas Nathoobhoy.
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.
Varjeevandas Madhowdas.
Mahomed Ali Rogay.
Sorabjee Shapoorjee.
Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.
K. R. Cama.
Rughoonath Narayen.
Lukhmidas Khimjee.
Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee.
Chubildas Lulloobhoy.
Bhugwandas Purshotumdas.
Manockjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.
Venayek R. Luxumonjee.
Cureem Mahomed Suliman.
Cowasjee Manockjee Limjee.
Homjee Cursetjee Daby.
Janardhun Gopal.
Ardaseer Framjee Moos.
T. G. Hewlett.
R. C. Badhurjee.
Framjeebhoy Cassumbhoy Gangji.
E. Freeborn.
Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai.
Joomabhoy Lalljee.
Nowrojee Byramjee Suntook.
Vundrawun Purshotumdas.
Henry Cook.
Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama.

Bombay, 16th May 1876.

ORIENTAL TELEGRAM AGENCY, LIMITED.

THE OFFICES of the abovenamed Company have been REMOVED to No. 11, HUMMUM STREET.

E. MITCHELL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th May 1876.

NOTICE.

THE RIGHT of REMOVING STONE and EARTH from the Government Quarry at Sewree for the period of three years will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION at the Collector's Office, New Secretariat, on MONDAY, the 29th May 1876, at 3 P.M. Plan of the land can be seen and terms of sale learnt on application to

F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
Bombay, Collector's Office, 16th May 1876. Collector.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Marine Storekeeper at the Bombay Dockyard up to 1 o'clock P.M. of WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, for WASHING the BEDDING, HAMMOCKS, BLANKETS, LINEN and other articles belonging to Her Majesty's Indian Troop Ships.

The Tenders must state the rate per hundred for any quantity.

The Tenderer must state the time per thousand required to execute the washing, and washing must be done to the satisfaction of the Marine Storekeeper.

The articles must be taken from and delivered into the Marine Stores, subject to deductions for burns and tears, or other damages while in the Contractors' hands as may be decided on by a competent Committee.

A Deposit of Rupees (500) Five Hundred must accompany each Tender and Security of Rupees (5,000) Five Thousand must be given by the successful Tenderer.

Tenders must be accompanied by certificates of competency.

The Tender will be from 1st June 1876 to 31st May 1877.

The Tenders will be subject to the approval of the Resident Transport Officer.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

G. O'B. CAREW,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 16th May 1876.

DISINFECTANTS.

	Cash Prices. Rs. a.
ANTISEPTIC FLUID, prepared from McDougall's Disinfecting Powder, pint bottles, each	0 8
Ditto ditto quart bottles, each	0 14
Ditto ditto 2 gallon tins, each	5 0
Ditto ditto 4 gallon tins, each	9 0
BEAUFOY'S SOLUTION OF CHLORIDE OF LIME, per bottle	1 12
Ditto ditto So'n, ditto	2 4
BURNETT'S [Sir Wm.] FLUID, pint bottles, each	0 12
Ditto ditto quart bottles, each	1 8
CARBOLIC ACID, 2 pound bottles, each	0 12
Ditto 1 pound bottles, each	1 0
Ditto 1 gallon tins, each	3 0
CARBOLIC POWDER, [containing 15 per cent. Acid] pound tins, each	0 12
Ditto ditto 28 pound cases, each	4 8
Ditto ditto cwt. casks, each	13 0
CONDY'S FLUID, *Crimson*, ½ pint bottles each	0 12
Ditto Ditto pint bottles, each	1 8
Ditto ditto quart bottles, each	3 0
Ditto *Green* pint bottles, each	0 12
Ditto ditto quart bottles, each	1 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHOLERA,
DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.

As domestic safeguards, especially in Households beyond the reach of prompt medical aid, the experience of a long series of years has proved the superiority of the following remedies.

TREACHER'S ANTICHOLERA MIXTURE.
(Astringent Anodyne and Antispasmodic)

In all stages of the above diseases has been found invaluable.

Cash Price, per bottle, Re. 1 and Re. 1-8.

LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURES.

As used and recommended by the Local Government and Health Department.

Prepared according to Dr. Leith's Original Prescriptions.

Cash Price per bottle with Opium, pints Rs. 1-4, quarts Rs. 2-4.
,, ,, without ,, ,, 1-0, ,, ,, 1-8.

TRIPLE CONCENTRATED
ESSENCE OF CAMPHOR.

Prepared from Dr. Rubini's Formulæ.

Cash Price, per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

	Cash prices. Rs. a.
Dr. Gregory's Stomachic Powder, per bottle	1 8
Essence of Peppermint	,, ... Re. 1 and 2 0
Concentrated Essence of Ginger	,, ... Re. 1 and 2 0
Etherodyne (Savory and Moore's)	,, ... Re. 1-8 and 1 12
Chlorodyne (Collis Browne's)	,, ... As. 12 and 3 0
Cholera Belts, each	,, 2 4

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LEDGERS, CASH BOOKS, JOURNALS, &c.

Of Monkton's Azure-laid paper, ruled, folioed, indexed, &c., bound rough Calf with Cloth sides, &c.

6 quire	ROYAL DOUBLE LEDGERS, ruled double Cash, etc., etc., etc.			Rs. 25 0
6 quire	MEDIUM SINGLE LEDGERS, double Cash, etc.			25 8
5 quire	DEMY SINGLE LEDGERS,	,,	,,	16 0
5 quire	,, CASH BOOKS,	,,	,,	16 0
5 quire	,, DAY BOOKS,	,,	,,	16 0
5 quire	,, JOURNALS,	,,	,,	13 4
4 quire	CASH BOOKS,	,,	,,	12 0
5 quire	FOOLSCAP SINGLE LEDGERS,	,,	,,	11 4
5 quire	,, CASH BOOKS,	,,	,,	12 0
5 quire	,, JOURNALS,	,,	,,	10 0
4 quire	,, JOURNALS,	,,	,,	10 0

FOOLSCAP SIZE BOOK—of best azure-laid paper bound in Basil and marbled paper covers and leaves, ruled plain or for cash with folio, columns, and heading:—

5 quire Rs. 3-8	3 quire Rs. 4-8,	4 quire Rs. 5-8,	5 quire. 6 8
DEMY QUARTO ditto	ditto,	without folio,	4 8

5 quire Rs. 3-8 3 quire .....

PRIVATE LEDGERS, bound Morocco, with spring lock and duplicate keys:—

Octavo size, Rs. 6-12, Post quarto 6 12

Manuscript Books of all kinds. Metallic and other Note Books, &c., &c., &c.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Is a prompt and powerful Tonic; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite it is invaluable.

Per bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

PULVERMACHER'S
GALVANIC CHAIN BANDS

Have given rapid relief in the following complaints when all other remedies have been ineffectual:—

Neuralgia and Nervous Headache.	Rheumatism.
Loss of Voice, Asthma, &c.	Local Paralysis.
Pulmonary Affections.	Sciatica.
Lumbago.	Gout.
Weak Ankles, Wrists, &c.	Bilious and Liver Complaints.
Indigestion.	Kidney Complaints.
Nervous Deafness.	Nervous Debility.

SOLD BY
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

PONY WANTED.—Wanted a good, well-bred, PONY or GALLOWAY, to carry a Lady. Apply to G. C. WHITWORTH, Cooperage, Bombay.

TO LET, two newly erected offices (can be converted into one) and Godowns in Apollo St., next to Pearse's. Godowns adapted for Show Rooms. Apply to J. PEARSE.

MALABAR HILL.

TO BE LET, for six months, from May to [illegible]ber, a large, well furnished BUNGALOW on [illegible]pply to "A.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

[illegible]LE, an English-built Barouche by [illegible]ad Mariner, with a pair of Grey Horses, over 15 [illegible] of English Harness, also a Grey Brougham Horse. [illegible]. "pare of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MONSOON SUPPLIES.

ANTICIPATING the REQUIREMENTS of MOFUSSIL CONSTITUENTS who through the difficulty of communication with Bombay during the Monsoon, are compelled to lay in SUPPLIES IN ADVANCE, for these months, the Company are landing by each mail large supplies of—

BACON, BUTTER, CHEESE, AND HAM.
FISH, SOUPS, AND MEAT EXTRACTS.
FRESH MEATS, GAME, AND POULTRY.
PATES, POTTED MEATS AND YORKSHIRE PIES.
SAUSAGES, TONGUES, AND PIG'S CHEEKS.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.
CRYSTALLIZED, PRESERVED, DRIED AND TART FRUITS.
BON BONS, FANCY CHOCOLATES, AND FANCY BISCUITS.
JAMS, MARMALADES, FRUIT AND BOTTLED JELLIES.
PICKLES, SAUCES, AND INDIAN CONDIMENTS.
MUSTARDS, SALT, VINEGARS, OLIVES, AND SALAD OILS.
CHOICE INDIAN TEAS.
COFFEES, COCOAS, AND CHOCOLATES.
ARROWROOTS, MACCARONI, TAPIOCA, &c., &c.
CORN FLOURS, ISINGLASS AND GELATINE.
INFANTS', INVALIDS', AND DIETETIC FOODS.
CONDENSED ANGLO SWISS MILK.
CRYSTALIZED LOAF SUGARS.
PEELS, SPICES, ESSENCES, AND HERBS.
CANDLES, SOAPS, AND ALL HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

These are imported from the most renowned EUROPEAN HOUSES and are of the same high class, which enables the management to assert their superiority to those usually offered in the Bombay Market (frequently the refuse of Bazaar auctions) and to confidently GUARANTEE their quality and freshness.

DETAILED PRICED LISTS FREE UPON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS, ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN AND GENERAL PURVEYORS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

THE
A. B. C.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS
are invited to inspect the above at
THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW.

		Rs. a.
AIR TIGHT CASES	For Uniform, &c.	from 26 0
BATHS	Travelling with Basket to form Trunk	from 35 0
	Scoiled Linen	from 4 12
	Courier	from 8 8
	Hide Hand	from 12 8
	Gladstone	from 30 0
BAGS	Gauze Merino	six 14 0
BANIANS	Warm do.	each 5 8
BELTS	Waist	2 8
	Money	4 8
BRACES	Various	from 2 0
	Cloth	each 2 0
	Hat	each 3 8
	Nail	0 14
	Tooth	0 10
BRUSHES	Hair Military in Solid Leather Case	16 8
	Shaving	2 8
BEDSTEADS	Folding Camp	35 0
BLANKETS	Fine White	per pr. 20 0
	Scarlet	per pr. 33 0
COLLARS	Gent's Linen	doz. 6 0
	Linen Faced	0 14
CUFFS	Gent's Linen	per pr. 1 8
CARDIGAN	Jockets	from 9 8
CAMBRIC	Handkerchiefs	5 0
	Shirting	5 0
CAPS	Balmoral	5 0
	Glengarry	5 0
	Seal Skin	6 8
CHAIRS	Travelling	9 8
CUSHIONS	Air	6 8
COMBS	Tolle	1 0
	Pocket in case	0 12
DRESSING GOWNS		from 10 0
DRAWERS	Gent's Cotton	six 6 8
	do. Merino	six 9 8
	Bathing	each 2 0
GLOVES	Warm Berlin	2 0
	do. Cloth	2 8
	Dankin	2 8
	Felt Soft	7 8
	Tweed	7 8
HATS	Felt	8 8
HELMETS	White Regulation	14 8
	Ladies Riding	11 8
	Pith	6 8
JEWELLERY	Gold Front Studs	set 12 0
	Gold Collar	set 8 0
	Lund's Patent	set 4 0
	Pearl	set 1 0
	Gold Scarf Pins	each 12 8
KNIVES	Pocket	2 8
KNICKERBOCKERS		p. pr. 8 12
MATTRASSES	Cork	19 8
MUFFLERS		2 0
MITTS	Berlin	2 0
NECK TIES	Best Scotch	2 8
MIRRORS	Travelling	3 8
NAPKINS	Best Damask	doz. 10 8
PERFUMES	Eau de Cologne	1 0
	Lavender Water	2 0
	Various Extracts from the Best Makers	1 12
	Lime Juice & and Glycerine	0 10
	Rimmel's	
PURSES	Solid Leather	3 0
	Travelling	2 0
	Feather	7 8
	Horse Hair	7 8
PILLOWS	Air	6 8
	Cambric	six 16 8
PYJAMAS		3 8
RAZORS	In case	3 8
SHIRTS, per half dozen	Long Cloth	22 8
	Best do.	26 0
	Printed Cambric	22 8
	Oxford Cloth	36 0
	Silk and Wool	52 0
	Flannel	49 0
SUITS	Sleeping	each 10 0
	Mess	10 0
	Blue Serge	27 0
	Travelling	25 0
	Overland	25 0
	Warm Cheviot	35 0
	Overcoats	45 0
	Inverness	35 0
	Capes	
SHEETS	Twilled Long Cloth	9 8
	Gent's for Pin	1 8
SCARFS	Sailors Knot	1 12
	Watson's Tie	1 8
SHOEHORNS		0 14
SCISSORS NAIL	Mutton	box 1 4
	Transparent	,, 1 4
	Carbolic	1 3
SOAPS	Universal Service	0 14
	Fine Bath	3 8
SPONGES	Bags for ditto	1 12
TOWELS	Gent's Cotton	six 5 0
	Honey Comb	,, 5 0
	Gen.'s Cotton	doz. 9 8
SOCKS	Merino	15 8
SHOES	Gent's Canvas	6 8
SLIPPERS	Morocco	4 8
	Overland	32 8
TRUNKS	For Rail	12 8
	Solid Leather	50 0
	Gent's Alpaca	6 8
UMBRELLAS	Dº. Silk	11 8
	Ladies' Silk	9 8
	Do. Sun	7 8
WATERPROOF	Coats	11 8
	Sheeting 72in.	p.yd. 6 8

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
Shirtmakers and Outfitters,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

THIS DEPARTMENT is under the Superintendence of a FIRST CLASS SHIRT CUTTER from one of the BEST LONDON HOUSES. We beg to draw attention to the LARGE VARIETY of MATERIALS, the Superior Fit and Finish.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Badham's Oxford Cloth, all new Patterns with Collars attached. cool and absorbing, highly recommended for Mofussil wear ..each	6 8	Badham's Superfine Longcloth, best Linen Fronts and Cuffs, new Military Fronts .....each	5 0
Badham's Zephyr Cloth, neat Patterns with Collars attached, equal to Spun Silk .....each	6 8	Badham's Longcloth, Cambric Fronts and Cuffs, made as above .....each	4 0
Badham's best French Cambric with Collars attached, all the latest Patterns, warranted fast colour..each	5 8	Badham's Silk and Wool Shirts, thoroughly shrunk, in plain colours or Fancy Stripes.....each	9 0
Badham's English printed Cambric with Collars attached, the latest Designs.....each	4 0	Wove, or Printed Flannels, plain Colours and Neat Fancy Stripes, very soft, thoroughly Shrunk..each	8 8
Badham's Dress Shirts, Superfine Longcloth, Hem-Stitched and embroidered.....each	7 8 to 9 8	Spun Silk, a Delightful Material, plain Colours or Neat Fancy Stripes.....each	12 8

LESS TEN PER CENT. FOR CASH.

Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement, FREE on Application.

A Large Stock of ready-made Shirts and Sleeping Suits always on Hand.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
SHIRT TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL OF NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
PER S. S. TRINACRIA.
AT THEIR BRANCH DEPOT No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
AGENCY IN POONA: A. D. EZEKIEL, THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.
BRANCH DEPOT CALCUTTA: 2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 16TH MAY 1876.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool advices show no improvement in tone. Reuter calls the Cotton Market dull, sales 8,000 bales, spot prices unchanged, and in arrivals only quotes Fair Dhollera, with the fair clause May-June shipment via Cape at 4¼d. per lb. From private messages we learn that great depression prevails in Surats, sales both on the spot and to arrive being most difficult to effect. Nominal quotations for Dhollera to arrive are Good Fair with the G. F. clause May-June shipment via Cape 4¾d., with the F. F. clause 4 9-16d.; by Canal 1-16d. per lb. less, all sellers but no buyers. Yesterday's telegrams from New York quote Mid. Uplands on the spot unchanged, but the public message gives July shipment at 13 cents, which, if correct, would be an advance of ¼ cents. per lb. The figure," however, is doubtful and is more likely to be 12¾ cents. per lb. The receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1876	1875	1874
Two days' Receipts.....	6,000	4,000	8,000
Three days' do.	9,000	8,000	11,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,977,000	3,355,000	3,627,000

Piece Goods in Manchester are unchanged. The London Coffee Market is said to be steady but Mid Plantation Ceylon is a further 1s. per cwt. lower. Cocoanut Oil and Seeds are unaltered.

Consols in London yesterday were given at 96¾, a decline of ¼ since Friday last. A payment of £129,000 into the Bank of England is advised, so that to all appearance the decline is not due to dearer money. At 96¾, however, they had touched the highest price known and a slight reaction is not a matter for surprise.

Bar Silver is quoted by Reuter at 53d. per oz., but we had this quotation through private messages on Saturday.

STERLING EXCHANGE here to-day has been almost a blank. Being indisposed to operate freely pending the result of Wednesday's Council biddings, the Banks have raised their buying rates 1/16d. all round without naming higher figures for drawing, and this has checked business. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand .....1s. 8 7-16 to 15-32d. per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight.....1s. 8 11-16 to 23-32d. "
Credits, 3 months' sight ...1s. 8¾d. "
Documents, 3 months' sight 1s. 8⅞ to 13-16d. "

There has been a strong demand for demand bills on Calcutta and the quotation has advanced in consequence to ¼ to 3/16 per cent premium. Of 60 days' sight there are no sellers at 1 per cent discount but buyers as yet do not seem disposed to pay more.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is dull owing to less favourable advices from Calcutta. We quote Fours, Rs. 101½; Fours-and-a half, Rs. 101½; Fives-and a half, Rs. 103½, sellers.

THE SHARE MARKET has been quiet but firm with only a moderate business passing. The only alterations in values are in Spinning and Weaving Shares which in some instances are Rs. 5 per candy higher.

COTTON to-day has shown great dulness. On the Green the dealers were most anxious sellers at, in some instance, a decline of Rs. 2 per candy, but only a moderate extent of buying resulted. Later on there was rather more doing in full-pressed Cotton at the decline, but the feeling was no better. The receipts yesterday were 5,724 bales, making 19,450 bales for the four days. These figures are very moderate, but there is a large quantity of Dhollera on the way which may be expected with the first change of wind.

FREIGHTS have been extremely dull to day and scarcely a transaction of any importance has been reported. By Steamer £2 to £2 1-3 are now the current rates and to all appearance a further fall is imminent, as two of the steamers in speculators' hands are now getting pretty nearly to the end of their lay days and there are other steamers ready to take the berth. By Sail there is almost nothing doing. First class Iron ships are offered at £1-16 3 without finding takers, while Wooden vessels cannot be filled at any price.

PIECE GOODS have been a trifle more active in the bazaar to-day, but at unaltered values and so far it has not led to any increase in the demand from first hands with whom the day has been almost a blank.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP BENEFACTRESS, 1,276 tons, Captain J. Modrell, will sail to-day for Havre, with a cargo of 3,106 bales cotton, and 21,750 cwts. linseed.

THE BRIG KHERATA ROODRIN, 155 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 15th instant, from Cochin (April 27th), with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Dinshaw Bhickajee Khan.

THE S.S. EUROPEAN, 1774 tons, Captain E. A. Sibthorpe, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (April 18th), via Port Said and Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Dr., Mrs., and Miss Canon and infant.

THE S. S. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain W. Ashton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Comptа, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Cushing, Mrs. Woodford and three servants, Miss Pollard, Mr. Duncan, and three hundred and nine deck passengers.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian Mail Steamer Australia, Captain Bozzoni, arrived yesterday morning from Genoa and Marseilles with a general cargo :—From Genoa—Mr. G. H. Cook, from Naples—Mr. Fabri and Mr. H. Green. From Aden—Sarabai and two others, and Mr. Abdul Sheik Khar.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s S. S. CHINA, 1,036 tons, Captain G. S. Brooks, arrived in harbour yesterday from Australia, &c., with Australian Mails and the following passengers :—Mr. Evans and Mr. Irving and two natives. She brought the following cargo :—2 boxes specie, 20 casks tallow, 3 cases champagne, 12 packages provision and 12 packages bolts.

THE A. H. LLOYD'S Co.'s S. S. AUSTRALIA, 1,340 tons, Captain F. Bozzani, arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Genoa (April 25th), calling at Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Suez and Aden, via the Suez Canal, with the following passengers :—Mr. Cook, Surg. Green and twenty pilgrims. She brought the following cargo :—From Bordeaux—96 cases corks 3,283 packages brandy, 204 packages wine, 1 case cap sules, 12 packages vermouth, 3 cases olive oil. 21 case provision, and 2 cases peppermint. From Marseilles —3 cases wine, 3 cases sundries, 3 cases trunks and 1 case copper metals. From Genoa.—20 bales piecegoods, 2 packages wine, 1 case cheese, and 7 packages sewing machines. For Naples.—24 packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
15	Australi (s)	Bozzoni	Genoa, Apr 25.
	Kerrata Roodrin	Nacoda	Cochin, Apr 27.
16	Pearl (s)	Ashton	Comptа, May 12.
	China (s)	Brooks	Melbourne, Apr 19.
	European (s)	Sibthorpe	Liverpool, Apr 18.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
16	Prince Fredrick	Clague	Liverpool.
	Walls Castle	Brown	Bremerhaven.

The ship Benefactress Modrell, to Havre, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Calcutta, to P Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Africa, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Pearl, to Gogo and Bhownuggur.
Steamer Australia, to Genoa, &c.
Ship Rulwark, to Calcutta.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

May. 13 Asia (s)..... ..... Bombay and S. Ports.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 16.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Cella s—101 kegs iron nails, Hassumally Lalljiya.
Zampa s—203 bundles hoop iron, Premjee Ookerda.
Trinacria s—1 cask hardware, Pranjee Ardaseer Davur.
Vixen s—3 cases leather belting, Joseph Soares.

FROM LONDON.

Marlborough s—15 cases matches, Manuckjee Merwanjee; 130 cases provision, 1 case butter and 3 cases cheese, Escofally Ebrahjee.
Timour s—25 cases champagne, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 27 casks iron wire, H Clason and Co; 26 cases matches, Ab dally Shaik Adam; 139 packages gunpowder, Mamedally Lookmanjee.
Galatea s—1 case card board, Bhicoo Sarba and Co; 25 cases table salt, Sarofally Heptoola; 30 casks beer, Dossabhoy Pestonjee Khambatta.
Minerva s—3 cases buttons, Aldridge, Salmon and Co.
Zante s—194 packages iron nails and 8 casks brass wire, Noorbhoy Chandabhoy.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Nemesis—2 hogsheads brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Batavia s—200 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Sumatra s—200 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Australia s—65 cases brandy, L Sibille and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Khemwasa—200 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell, and Co.
Khonsaa—101 bales cotton, Becherdas Ambaidas; 200 bales cotto, Vurdhman Poonasey and Co.
Britannia—108 bales cotton, Bhowan Ramjee.
Stornoway—200 bales cotto's, H Clason and Co; 95 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhojraj and Co
Circassian—275 bales cotton, Vinay and Co.
Zampa s—100 bales hemp, Lalljee Narronjee; 173 bales wool W Nicol and Co; 36 bales wool, Cowerjee Callianjee; 40 bales cotton, Hurjeewan Lilladhur; 74 bales cotton, Dhurmsey Jaitha; 86 bales cotton, Guneshdas Bilakidass, 50 bales cotton, Goverdn Khetsey; 69 bales wool, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotto's, Pe 1 Cassels and Co; 121 bales cotton, Vussonjee Cursonjee; 30 bales wool, Taika Ebjee.
Monarch Mora s—365 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Hattow; 40 bales wool, Mowjee Coorpall; 30 bales cotton, Lalljee Thakersey; 39 bales col, Jewandass Premjee; 29 bales wool, Ruzubally Ally Reza.
Horpodor—50 bales cotton, Otumchund Heerjee; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Trinacria s—300 bales cotton, Vurjlall Lukmoobhoy; 105 bales cotton, Rughoobhoy Daya.
Aldergrove s—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Vixen s—65 bales cotton, Galjee Stagjee; 27 bales cotton, Dhunjee Jaitha; 109 bales cotton, Cowerjee Mowjee and Co; 40 bales wool, Moolje Goouldass.
Cella s—230 cwts coir yarn, Boyzey Amirchund; 200 bales cotton, Becherdass Ambaidass; 300 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Bokhara s—207 pieces E teeth, Mahamedjee Adomjee; 128 pieces E teeth, Allybhoy Mousadjee; 5 bundles E teeth, Abdoolhuseen Ahmed; 110 pieces E teeth, Gurribhoy Allobhoy; 40 bales hides, Mahamedjee Adomjee; 3 bales hides, Ebram Peerbhoy; 13 Persejees; 14 bales hides and skins, Nanseebhoy Allarakhia; 9 bales Moorshees Chutty and Co; 22 cases gum, and 22 cases silk, Bailey Mahomed, Goolam Hoosein; 2 bales carpet, C M A Ahmed Mohedin and Co; 5 bundles ivory, Surrid Durveish; 4 bales hides, Joosub Latiff.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Electra—900 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Timor s—128 bales cotton, Vinay and Co.
Potomac s—400 bs es cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Australia s—1,600 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Lord Eslington s—500 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 100 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Bokhara s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Vinona—1,000 bales cotton, Vinay and Co.
F Pendleton—400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR SICILLY.

Lady Lesgar—615 bags linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Ottawa s—150 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Africa s—100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Africa s—20 bales twist, W Nicol and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—May 14.

Birch, Capt, Bombay 9th Regt N I, on leave from Barodo.

MAY 15.

Anderson, Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on ——, from Poona.
Rose, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, fro Kurrachee.
Wise, Capt, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Haggard, Col, Bombay Ord Dep't, on leave from Kirkee.

MAY 16.

Greene, Sugn, Bombay A M D, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 14.

Nash, Lieut, Bengal R A, on duty, to Secundrabad.

MAY 16.

Cochrane, Lieut-Col, Bombay, Comdt Deolale Dept, from leave to Poona.
Harries, Major, Bombay 1st Lancers, to join, to Poona.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 13.)

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr J C Kidd, Second Foreman, Government Telegraph Workshops, is allowed leave on Medical Certificate for eighteen months, under Sec 3, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 25th April 1876.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Mr James O'Toole, Asst Surveyor, 3rd grade, for three months, under Sec 3, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, from the the date on which he may avail himself of it.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—MILITARY WORKS.

8th Circle—The leave of absence for three months granted to Mr Fitz Simon, Accountant, 2nd Rawal Pindi Division, per Notification No 440 of 18th March 1876, is cancelled.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

Lt J Roberts, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, on return from the furlough granted him in Mily Dept Notification No 193, dated 12th Feb 1874, is granted subsidiary leave from the 9th Dec 1875 to the 8th Jan 1876.

With reference to Govt of India, P W Dept, Notification No. 193, dated 19th April 1876, the under-mentioned Officers are noted as follows :—

Mr R Winder, Ex Engr, 4th grade, to the Indus Valley State Railway.
Mr W Quarry, Ex Engr, 4th grade, to the Tirhoot State Railway.
Mr E C Hawkes, Asst Engr, 1st grade, officiated as Ex Engr of the Khanpur Division of the Indus Valley State Railway from the 23rd March to the 9th April 1876, both days inclusive.
Mr R A Way, Temporary Asst Engr, 1st Grade, Rajputana State Railway, passed the departmental standard examination on the 24th April 1876.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

Mr A J Bell, Ex Engr, 3rd Grade, availed himself of the subsidiary leave granted in Director of State Railways' Notification No 78 of 17th April, on the forenoon of 17th March 1876.
Mr J J Jowett, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Lower Sindh Dist, is granted three months' privilege leave from 1st June 1876, or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of it.
Mr G Fabricius, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Ghotki Division, Upper Sindh Dist, is granted three months' leave to study the native languages, and one month and twenty-eight days' privilege leave from 1st July, or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of it.
The following posting has been made by Suptdg Engr, Upper Sindh Dist :—
Mr J W Christison, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, to the Larkana Division.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

Mr T Michell, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Fatehabad to the Baragar Division.
Mr J E Greenwood, Sub-Engr, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Ghat Division to the Fatehabad Division.

RAJPOOTANA STATE RAILWAY.

Three months' special leave to study native languages is granted to Lt L D A Scott, Asst Engr, 1st grade, attached to Delhi Division of this Railway, with effect from the 1st June next, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

THROUGH STATE RAILWAY.

Mr J E P Lincke, Asst Engr, 1st grade, attached to the office of Engr-in-Chief, is transferred to the Somastiooor Division which he joined on the afternoon of 19th April 1876.
With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 76 of 22nd April 1876, Lt J Burn-Murdoch, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, reported his departure for the Rajputana State Railway on the forenoon of 8th April 1876.
Mr W Lilly, temporary Supervisor, 2nd grade, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Somastiooor Division to the Durbhunga Division which he joined on 18th April 1876.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Mr E J Lemaistre, Overseer, 1st grade, No 3 Ramapore Branch Division, has been granted fur'ough for one year under Sec 7, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 15th April 1876.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

Mr F J E Spring, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Indus Division, is allowed three months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the forenoon of the 20th April 1876.
Maj H B Faber, R E Ex Engr, 4th grade, is transferred from the Chenab Division to the Sohan Division. He left the former on the afternoon of 27th April 1876, and joined the latter on the forenoon of 29th idem.
Mr H Leonard, Probationary Accountant, 4th grade, transferred by P W Dept Notification No 190, dated 13th April 1876, from the Northern Bengal State Railway, to the Punjab Northern State Railway, joined his appointment in the Office of Examiner of Accounts on the forenoon of the 2nd May 1876.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BERRILL—May 11th, at Khandwa, Central Provinces, the wife of J. Melville Berrill, District Superintendent of Police, of a son.
CLAYTON—May 8th, at Feerozepore, the wife of Captain Clayton, 34th Regiment, of a son.
HODGKINSON—May 11th, at Delhi, the wife of Mr. E. Hodgkinson, Postmaster, Delhi, of a son.
KANWAR HARRAM SINGH—May 3rd, at Jullunder, the wife of Kanwar Harnam Singh, Ahluwalia, the youngest son of H. H. the late Maharajah Randheer Singh, Ahluwalia, G.C.S.I., of Kapoorthala, of a son.
SPAN—May 12th, at Aligarh, the wife of Bartlet Span, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BINGHAM—RAE—May 10th, at St. Luke's Church, Dinapore, by the Rev. G. F Dennis Edward Henry Bingham, Lieutenant Bengal Staff Corps, son of the late Captain H. Bingham, Royal Bengal Engineers, to Elizabeth Frances, eldest daughter of James B. Rae, Esq.

DEATH.

SUAREZ—May 10th, at Mirzapore, the dear wife of A. C. Suarez E. I. R., Mirzapore.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1876.

THE Medical Department of Bombay is said by some people to be more disorganised at the present moment than it has been at any previous period of its existence; others say that it is not much worse than usual; but no one can be found to deny that grumbling and bitterness throughout the Department are universal. What is the reason of this sad state of matters? Have there been broken promises by heads of departments? Have zeal and merit been passed over by age, superficialness, and presumption? Without venturing to give any specific reason for the discontent that now pervades the Medical Department, we desire no credit for shrewdness when we say that there is a screw loose somewhere. There should be no more intelligent and liberal profession in the service of the State than the Medical Department; but owing to some undefined cause that Department has degenerated into being one of the most discontented and illiberal of Departments—man seems to be set against man; jealousies and spites abound; when a vacancy occurs, all the elements of uncharitableness are let loose, and what ought to be the dignified entry of a candidate into the possession of an appointment becomes now-a-days a wretched scramble out of which the successful man emerges hot and disordered. Why is this? Is there no standard of merit known in the Department by which the men may be known who are clearly entitled to be honoured? Is the cause of the present discontent the result of careless appointments; of butterflies, moths, and slugs being systematically preferred to conscientious but unacknowledged hardworkers? If such a thing were possible, it would account for the disorganization of decency and good feeling which seems recently to have occurred; for we can easily imagine how a mass of patient toilers would lose heart and self-respect under the bitter influences of systematic unjustifiable neglect. But can such a state of matters be possible under the *régime* of the present Chief of the Medical Department? Was not one of his very first actions as Surgeon-General the issuing of a circular "regretting to notice the want of interest in their work shown by so many medical "officers?" Did he not express his belief that this was "due in a measure to the impression "on their part that work will not meet with its "just reward?" Who but the Surgeon-General gravely said that it was his wish "to disabuse "medical officers of this idea, for he was resolved that so long as he had the honour to "be at the head of the service the recommendation to all appointments would be given "for merit?" These were brave words, and if it is a circular, expressed such a horror of drones that he intimated that if any officer were reported to him by a Deputy Surgeon-General for carelessness he would ask the Governor or the Commander-in-Chief to remove that officer from his appointment—if it were not for these facts, we say we might almost be inclined to believe that there was something seriously wrong in the present administration of the Medical Department. It is almost impossible to suspect that the fault can lie with Surgeon-General Thom, for he has never ceased to impress upon his subordinates the necessity of zeal, care, and merit for the reaping of reward. He has also shown a certain sensitiveness about the honour of his Department, for did he not in 1874 express his general displeasure at the kind of reports that were sent into him? He explained that these reports were generally uninteresting, and were not, as a rule, calculated to "bring credit "upon the officers themselves or upon "the Department they were serving"—that, in short, they did not exhibit that thought and care which would have been worthy of a department presided over by a gentleman so illustrious in the British medical service as himself. He considered it "likely to tell against the depart-"ment as well as against officers themselves if the "opportunity Government had liberally afforded "of having all useful information and ex-"perience printed and widely circulated "in England and elsewhere should result "in efforts so feeble as to be, with a few "honourable exceptions, quite below the educa-"tional training and talents of military medical "officers." A man possessed with such a high appreciation of the kind of work and duties required from his subordinates could not be the means of reducing the nervous system of the Medical Department to its present low and unnatural tone. Then, to what are we to look for an explanation? The answer is beyond us; but we think the subject is one which should repay the study of the Bombay Government. That there is something seriously wrong with the local Medical Department there cannot be the shadow of a doubt. Vexation, irritation, low spirits, jealousy, desperation, and grumbling abound; and these things are not born into an intelligent Department without some strong cause.

It is when certain appointments fall vacant that the evils of the Medical Department appear at their worst. Everybody seems to think that rewards will be bestowed haphzardly, or at all events in some way quite irrespective of merit; and hence a reckless undignified feeling of speculation arises, each man thinking that he may have a chance of being first in the race. At the present moment, for instance, three appointments to the Deputy Surgeons-Generalship are about to fall vacant; and excitement runs high throughout the Department as to what the mysterious fiat of the Surgeon-General will ultimately be. It has been contended that it would be a public wrong if these appointments were to be granted according to seniority; and we ourselves hold that view, and have said so repeatedly. Speculation on this point will now be at an end, however, as a Government resolution has been printed and circulated giving directions that the men to be recommended as Deputy Surgeons-General shall be so recommended irrespective of their positions on the Army List, but that these men must be of distinguished merit. The question now remains, who are to be the recommended men? and who are the men who are to be passed over in accordance with the terms of the fifty-five years superannuation rule? We understand that Surgeons-Major Wiehe, Davey, Sylvester, and Brown will be the gentlemen whom the fifty-five years rule will affect, and that the new Deputy Surgeons-General will be Surgeons-Major Beatty, Lumsdaine, and Hunter. Although appointments by merit open the way to a good deal of favouritism, yet there is no alternative between this and the frequent appointment of incompetent men under an inexorable law, and the Government of Bombay has done wisely in bestowing the Deputy Surgeons-Generalship irrespective of seniority. Whether the selections made will be widely approved is another question; but we think they will. The only doubts that can exist must be with regard to Surgeon-Major Beatty.

IF there is one spot more than another among British Eastern possessions which the British soldier would rather not go to it is Aden. The burning cup of rock within which the camp is situated is notorious throughout the army, and when "old hands" dwell upon its horrors the junior Tommy Atkinses cross themselves and hope they may be preserved from such a place. Jokers have invented jokes about Aden in dozens, but not one of them to its credit. We all know by this time about the soldier who died in Aden and, after going to a certain place which shall be nameless, sent back to a comrade in his regiment for his great coat because he felt his quarters cold after Aden. We are all familiar with the assertion that the man who has lived in Aden and survived a dozen summers need have no anxiety about his future state, for he will feel it comfortable wherever he goes. And who has not heard of the one tree in Aden which is an object of pilgrimage from all parts of Arabia, so great a wonder is it? Or of the flagstaff at Steamer Point in the grateful shadow of which the inhabitants are glad to draw up their carriages in the mornings or evenings? Travellers to India know Aden chiefly as a place famous for Somalee boys who are too well off, by virtue of the bounty of generous "griffins," to dive for anything but silver coins; for hawkers of sharks' teeth and ostrich feathers who are great rascals; and for being the first place on the way out where Parsees are to be seen. In their recollection it lives as a gigantic burnt cinder, and as an excellent place *not* to live in. Strangers have wondered how any human being could choose such a habitation, which tradition has painted in the worst colours imaginable—almost rainless, always hot, without a blade of grass, void of any amusement but that of watching the coming and going of steamers. It is not surprising that certain military Anglo-Indians who fear that their turn of service in Aden may come some day, with all its attendant horrors, are discussing the question whether it would not be wise for the British Government to abandon Aden altogether. A salamanderian old soldier may be found here and there who has a theory that heat is healthy, and that therefore Aden is a good place to live in; but notwithstanding the vigour with which such gentlemen slap their chests and cry "Look at me, Sir!—Aden does *me* no harm," Aden is the most unpopular place in the knowledge of the British service.

Our correspondent "Deuceace," who wrote to us the other day on the subject, "Should the "British Abandon Aden?" is by no means singular in his belief that England could afford to let Aden drop out of the map of its possessions without doing herself any injury. He points out that although in the old days of sailing ships Aden might be called the key of the Red Sea, it cannot be so-called now, when a steamer could slip past it without the garrison of Aden being a bit the wiser. At present, he contends, Aden is not a strong fortress according to modern ideas. In short, he says that Aden is of no use whatever to England; that it is, on the contrary, a useless drain upon British men, money, and material, for if it were abandoned two thousand men, chiefly gunners, would be set free to work in places where they are more needed, or their services could be dispensed with altogether and their pay saved to the country. Poor Aden is so ugly that few people can be found to say a good word for it. When Lord Mayo was coming out to India to take up the Viceregency which was about to be laid down by Sir John Lawrence, he called as a matter of course at this outpost of the British Eastern Empire. He was not favourably impressed with the place either for its own sake or for its value as a fortification. One of the batteries, on which four 56-pounder guns were mounted, appeared to him to be a work whose only use would be to make a target for an enemy's ships. "It is known," he says, "that if a 110 pounder gun were placed upon it, the whole work would speedily crumble down from its own fire." He dwelt upon the serious state of the water supply, which was dependent upon the outturn of expensive condensers, notwithstanding that the population had risen to upwards of 30,000. The ancient tanks constructed in the hills were almost useless in consequence of the scantiness of the rainfall. The allowance to the troops was three gallons per man per day, and a portion of this small supply was so brackish as to be unfit for drinking. The water supply of Aden must be a little better now than it was during Lord Mayo's visit, for we heard an old voyager boasting the other day that he had been able to get a freshwater bath in the camp, although a few years ago such a luxury was scarcely to be had for money. Lord Mayo entered in his diary the following conclusions about Aden—

(1.) That the military defences may be considered as non-existent against an attack from armour-plated ships, or even ordinary vessels carrying heavy guns.

(2.) That, except as against native tribes and land forces unsupplied with siege artillery, it is not a fortress at all.

(3.) That the cheapest and most effective mode of defence would probably be by iron-plated monitors carrying heavy guns, with some heavy guns placed in sand batteries or on Moncrieff gun-carriages.

(4.) That, as a very large development of trade and consequent increase of the population are certain to occur, the question of the water-supply must be immediately faced.

(5.) That the position of Little Aden ought to be acquired with the least possible delay.

(6.) That a railway, the materials for which are almost on the spot, should be made from the Cantonment and Isthmus position to Steamer Point. This would render the defence of Aden possible by a comparatively small number of troops.

(7.) That, as the Suez Canal promises to be completed so soon, and as it is impossible to estimate the effect it will have in bringing large numbers of armed European steamers to these waters, there is no time for delay; and if Aden is to be maintained at all, an adequate defence and a sufficient supply of water ought to be provided at once. It might, however, be sufficient for the present to consider only the defences of Steamer Point, the coal-stores, and the entrance to the harbour; and it would be easy to cut off that portion of the position from the remainder. There would then be no inducement to a hostile power to attack the Cantonment and the Isthmus position, which without the coal-depots have no commercial or political importance.

Sir Edward Russell, who was then the Resident and General commanding the troops, was asked by Lord Mayo to take steps for the improvement of Aden, and some of the suggestions made by His Lordship have since been carried out. But although impressed with the undesirability of Aden as a place of residence, Lord Mayo never for a moment considered that it should be abandoned. He thought it ought to be strengthened, but the idea of cutting it adrift from the Indian Empire never occurred to him. On thec ontrary, he looked upon it as likely to become a place of great importance as soon as the Suez Canal was opened; and to a great extent his predictions have been verified, as is proved by the fact that the total value of imports by sea and land into Aden have leaped from Rs. 1,07,35,526 in 1869-70 to Rs. 2,05,08,381 in 1874-5. But Aden's principal value is not commercial, though even that is not to be despised. It is its strategical position which must be the great justification of British policy in holding Aden. The recent purchase of the Suez Canal was made on the ground, among others, that it would give Great Britain a clear right of way to her Eastern Empire, and form the grand connecting link between the chain of fortresses which extend from the entrance to the Mediterranean to Bombay—Gibraltar, Valetta, and Aden. If Aden were abandoned one of the important links in that chain would be broken, and a political mistake of no ordinary kind committed. We have no doubt that full particulars about Aden are contained in the archives of all the great European nations, and our departure from that ugly little volcanic station would be the signal for either France, Russia, or Germany, attempting to obtain the vacant foothold in the East. As long as England holds India it would never do to permit Aden to be occupied by any foreign nation, for useless as it appears to be now to "Deuceace" and to all men who abominate service in its precincts, it must not be forgotten that its apparent uselessness arises only from the fact that it is in British possession. Were Aden in the hands of an enemy we should soon see the use that could be made of it. It is true that an enemy might not be able to sink with the guns on Aden fortress all the steamers that pass through the straits into or out of the Red Sea; but it could easily be made the basis of systematic attacks on our vast Anglo-Indian commerce. There would be little to prevent cruisers stealing out into the channel and stopping English merchantmen and then returning to the shelter afforded by Aden harbour. Just as Aden would be a terrible scourge against England in a time of war if it were held by an enemy, it would be of the greatest service to us if it were occupied by us during such an emergency. It is an excellent half-way house between the Mediterranean and the Arabian Sea, while it has also its value in connection with our possessions on the East Coast of Africa. Even in times of peace Aden is not without its value. Its military force, and the ships of war that are seldom long absent from its harbour, keep in check Arabian pirates. If the military force were withdrawn the Arab tribes near Aden would be at each other's throats, and amidst the prevailing lawlessness the wrecker's trade would thrive. Moreover, ships in distress between India and the Suez Canal can always put into Aden for assistance. Many a disabled steamer, many a steamer that has run short of coal, has had reason to be thankful that there was such a port as Aden in British possession. However clear it may be to "Deuceace" and others that, for the sake of saving the pay of 2,000 men, England should abandon Aden, we feel certain that if such a scheme were ever contemplated, the mercantile powers of Great Britain and India would protest it against it with all their might. No;—Aden is not a charming station for a soldier's life; but we can see no good reason for England abandoning it as long as it possesses its present great political importance. Nor would it look well to throw up Aden because it is an uncomfortable place of residence. The world would say that England was growing weak and effeminate if she did anything so foolish. She does not make conquests to throw them away again for nothing. When Captain Smith, of the Royal Navy, and Major Baillie, of the Bombay Army, attacked Aden in 1849 with their small forces, they did not take it from the old Sultan and his insolent son, who threatened to take their heads off, without some loss of life; and we would be sorry indeed to see Aden wiped out of the record of British conquests in the East for a mere bagatelle. At all events we would rather see it deprived of its single tree, and even of the shadow offered by its flagstaff, than run the risk of its falling into the hands of either Russia or Germany. Let us improve Aden as much as we please, so as to make it tolerably comfortable for the 2,000 British soldiers who are compelled to garrison it; but let there be no mistake about the fact, that Aden is a place to be kept and not to be abandoned.

"SIR WILLIAM DON" AT THE FORT THEATRE.

ON Monday evening the gentleman calling himself Sir William Don, notwithstanding the fact that the real Sir William, whatever his faults may have been, was a conscientious and clever actor, appeared in the Fort Theatre in the burlesque of the "Field of the Cloth of Gold." We must confess that he made a decided hit on this occasion, but the hit was unfortunately on the nose of a distinguished High Court official. In the course of his elevated performance, "King Henry VIII." indulges in the fun of "shying" a boot at the head of the King of France; but on this occasion "Sir William," who represented the King of England, missed the King of France and hit between the eyes the aforesaid innocent High Court official who was sitting on one of the front seats armed with a formidable bundle of bouquets. The High Court gentleman dropped his bouquets, but the imperturbable "Sir William" played on as if nothing whatever had occurred, although the least he could have done would have been to order at once half-a-dozen leeches and a few yards of sticking-plaster. It is evident that even as a playful wielder of old boots "Sir William" is a failure, and if he has any respect for his reputation he ought to retire from the present Bombay stage forthwith. To say the least, his appearance among the Star Company is undignified. We shall next expect Generals of Division to appear as the throwers of artificial cabbages and stuffed fish on an Indian stage for the amusement of the groundlings. Is it impossible for Government to interfere with this sort of thing?

THE "ORIGINAL" L... "TIMES O...

Apropos of the mor... which the *Times of India* ... before its Peeksniffian nose ... lately, we beg to draw attention to a leader which appeared in that journal's columns on the 29th ultimo. If our readers will compare it with an article on the same subject in the *Athenæum* of the 8th idem, they will see that most of the sentences or expressions used in the leader are either extracted bodily or cleverly manipulated from the *Times of India's* London contemporary. The article, in fact, is the *Athenæum's* article, and is only as much changed in appearance as the editor of the *Times of India* himself would be if he were put into a sack and well shuffled and ruffled. A reference to the following extracts will sufficiently indicate the unacknowledged original of the *Times of India's* leader :—

Times of India.

The staple of Mr. Trevelyan's two volumes may be said to consist of letters; but exceedingly pleasant reading as these are, they add little to our knowledge of Mr. Macaulay's mind and character, or to the already eminent reputation he achieved at a comparatively early age in the world of letters.

Mr. Trevelyan's book supplies many details of Macaulay's struggles with penury at the outset of his career.

It tells us, moreover, how intense was Macaulay's love of reading, how insatiable his appetite for printed matter of all sorts, how tenacious the grasp of his memory on everything he read.

During his stay in India for the appointed term of five years, he was in excellent health, read incessantly, and wrote copiously. The chronicle of his studies on board ship coming out, and during his residence at Calcutta, is indeed amazing—Greek, Latin, Italian, Spanish and English *ad libitum*.

* * * the Criminal Code, which, in concert with other able men, he took part in elaborating for India.

Although mainly indebted to Lord Lansdowne's personal favour for his entrance into public life, it was to his own energy and self-denial that young Macaulay owed his future popularity and success.

As a barrister Macaulay was a failure;

Nor was he possessed in any marked degree of the stuff of which statesmen are made. His personal influence on the party to which he belonged was *nil*; no measure of any considerable importance is ever said to have originated with him.

Speaking of the historian's relation to his party, one of his dispassionate but genial critics has lately said that Macaulay "was an admirable writing and speaking machine, serviceable for their purpose when only wound up and certain to ring out the sweet chimes desired;" and he goes on to add, "almost every forecast of events recorded in his private letters turned out wrong."

(Our contemporary quotes these remarks, but does not mention his authority, probably because it might be too plain an indication of the materials out of which his whole article was "cooked.")

Macaulay's egotism, it is well known, was very pronounced. In the whole course of his private narrative, embracing three years of an eventful period, he never once mentions any of the distinguished men who took an active part in the political agitation of the time. Peel, Stanley, Graham, Shiel, Russell and Mackintosh are, so far as he is concerned, so many non-entites, and Cobden, Bright and Villiers are apparently beneath his notice. "It is all Macaulay and nothing but Macaulay."

Sidney Smith did not fail to hit off this trait of his friend's character. Peter Plimley, being once asked how he got on with Macaulay who had been on a visit to his vicarage near York, is reported to have said, "Get on! I did not get on at all. He never gave me a chance. He talked all day, and I daresay all night; but happily during that part of the time I was asleep. I paid him off, however, at last. When I put him into the stage-coach I laid my hand upon his knee and said in my serious tone, 'Let me, as an older man, give you a bit of advice; let nobody persuade you that you are not the first man in England: good-bye.'"

Athenæum.

A perusal of the private letters of Lord Macaulay, which constitute the chief material of these volum

INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BHAMO ESCORT.

RANGOON, 14TH MAY.

The British escort reached a point two miles beyond Bhamo on the 4th May, and was expected to reach the Chinese Frontier on the 9th.

The latest news from the Grosvenor party is dated April 25th, one march east of Yungchan; all well. The hill tribes are quiet, and the rains have commenced. No opposition or difficulties are expected.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

SIMLA, 15TH MAY.

Information dated Zanzibar, the 6th instant, states that the Resident has negociated with the Sultan for the abolition of all the slave routes. No caravans to be allowed to fit out for the purchase of slaves, and no slave hunting in the interior of Africa. All slavers coming to the coast to be seized and their property to be confiscated; likewise all slave caravans. Slave dealers to be imprisoned.

THE BERLIN CONFERENCE.

LONDON, 15TH MAY.

The Conference at Berlin has terminated successfully, the credit thereof being due to Russia.

Russia scouts the idea of a military occupancy of the insurgent provinces, and her views embodied in a memorandum were read on Saturday last by Prince Gortschakoff in presence of the English, French and Italian Embassies, who have referred the matter to their respective Governments.

The Czar has gone to Ems.

Lord Northbrook has arrived at Brindisi.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF'S MEMORANDUM.

LONDON, 16TH MAY.

France and Italy have notified adhesion to Prince Gortschakoff's memorandum which is based on Count Andrassy's scheme and moreover requires guarantees from the Porte that the reforms therein promulgated will be duly carried out.

PARLIAMENTARY.

Mr. Ryland's motion regretting the increased national expenditure has been rejected in the House of Commons by 263 against 171 votes.

Telegrams from Salonica state that 54 arrests have been made there.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 15TH MAY.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 17th ultimo arrived at Southampton yesterday.

LONDON, 15TH MAY.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed dull. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market to-day closed dull.

Fair Dhollera..... 4 ⅞d.

Piece Goods—The Manchester Market has been unchanged.

The sum of £129,000 has this day been paid into the Bank of England.

Bar Silver ..... 53d.

3 per cent. Consols for account..... 96⅛.

Arrivals—Caradoc, Nubia, Bengal and Atkinson.

WEATHER REPORTS.—16TH MAY.

CANNANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind N., thermometer 86.

CANARA, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind. W. 4, thermometer 86, barometer 30.

MANGALORE, 5·25 P.M.—Weather fine, wind N. W., max. 88, min. 79, W. B. 83, barometer 29-81.

PONDICHERRY, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind S. E., thermometer 92, barometer 29-75.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. W. strong, thermometer 94.

A CONTEMPORARY learns from Sealkote that Loodiana fever has broken out amongst the horses of the C. Battery F. Brigade Royal Horse Artillery.

It is stated that His Highness the Prince of Arcot intends shortly to pay a visit to the shrine of Boothoo Shabeed Saheb at Palaveram, and that the Officer Commanding St. Thomas' Mount has been directed by the Government to fire the salutes and to accord to His Highness the military honors on the occasion.

[illegible]YLAN, we understand, applied to the [illegible]istrate yesterday, in compliance with [illegible] of the Government, for a summons to [illegible] Mr. Billimoria in the matter of the [illegible] for Rs. 500 which Mr. Billimoria says he gave Mr. Moylan as Government Inspector [illegible] for the benefit of the Fort Press Com[illegible] which Mr. Billimoria is chairman.

[illegible]us accident occurred at Ajmere a few [illegible] A number of opium merchants have [illegible] habit of assembling at a house known [illegible] in the principal street, the custom [illegible]ving opium to Ajmere from the dis[illegible]sale to the Calcutta dealers at this [illegible] the year. The merchants went to sleep [illegible]owk and at 10 o'clock at night on the [illegible]nt the roof suddenly fell in killing one [illegible]erchant on the spot and seriously injur[illegible] others. Twenty-five other merchants [illegible]scaped unhurt. The injured men [illegible]en to the hospital and are reported to be [illegible]well.

A PROCLAMATION has been issued by the Prime [illegible]ister of Japan abolishing the practise of wear[illegible] swords, except when in court dress, to naval [illegible] military officers and policemen. The mea[illegible] has long been in contemplation, but the [illegible]ernment has not previously seen its way to [illegible] Strengthened by the late success in [illegible], it now apprehends no serious resistance [illegible] measure suggested and demanded by the [illegible]dvance of the country. The same high officer has also issued a notification for the regulation of the practise of adoption. The age of children whom it is proposed to adopt should not be less than sixteen. Should, however, the adopting household comprise any female, either wife or daughter, whose age exceeds sixteen, the adoption will in such case not be permitted.

WE are told by the *Indian Church Gazette* that the Guild of the Holy Standard, which has now many branches in the diocese of Calcutta is to be sub-divided into five provincial sub-divisions, each having its own Sub-warden and corresponding directly with the authorities of the Guild at Home. These sub-divisions will be—

Punjab, with head-quarters at	... Ferozepore.
N. W. P. and Oudh ...	... Lucknow.
Lower Bengal ...	... Fort William.
British Burma ...	... Rangoon.
Central India and Central Provinces	... Mhow.

This change has been effected in pursuance of a recommendation made by Bishop Milman during the last weeks of his life, and by giving a larger measure of self-government to the various branches, will, it is hoped, have the effect of promoting a more vigorous life. A branch has lately established at Barrackpore.

The *Indian Mirror* pronounces the following opinion:—"Mr. J. M. Maclean, Proprietor and Editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, has again left for England. We regret Mr. Maclean's departure. [illegible] shall miss [illegible] Indian

[illegible] *Evening Gazette*, that chief Editor in Mr. Maclean has been that he has been rather anti-Native, and a man rather of extreme views. He has been no friend to the Native States; and he has always taken a delight in writing them down. But he has always been a bold and unsparing writer." On the above the *English[illegible]n's Saturday Evening Journal* remarks:—"Whether the fact of his having always been a "bold and unsparing writer" is adverted to as an extenuation of Mr. Maclean's hostile attitude to Natives, is not quite clear. But it would be refreshing to find Bengalis forgiving their enemies on account of their boldness and ruthlessness."

THE following circular has been issued to the shareholders of the Bank of Madras, by the Secretary and Treasurer:—"With reference to my circular dated 3rd December 1875, intimating that the directors had arranged with the Government of India to take over the Government shares in this Bank at cost price, *i. e.*, at ten per cent. premium, and to reduce the capital of the Bank to Rs. 50,625,000, I am now instructed by the directors to inform you that, at the suggestion of the Government of India, they have agreed to reduce the capital still further to a round sum of Rs. 50,00,000, by the purchase and cancelment of 62½ shares, for which special provision and indemnity has been made in the new Bank Act. The shares have been purchased at a premium of 20 per cent. which, together with the premium on the Government shares, will be debited to the "Reserve Fund," and the balance at credit of the latter will then stand at Rs. 4,31,250 as follows:—

"Reserve Fund" at 31st December 1875...		Rs. 500,000
Deduct premium on Govt. shares		
Rs. 5,62,500 @ 10 %	56,250	
Do. on purchased shares		
Rs. 62,500 @ 20	12,500	68,750
		Rs....4,31,250

A LETTER in the *Rangoon Gazette* from Mandalay, 20th April, contains the remarks that follow about the King of Burma's gun factory:—"The four Italian gun-makers have not succeeded as yet in making a model breech-loader. They are still working away at the factory as well as the foundry which, when finished, is to turn out fifteen rifled cannons a month for His Majesty. It will take two more years to complete it. One of these Italian artificers is really an able workman, and was employed in the Royal Gun Factory at Turin. Another has also had great experience in the manufacture of breach-loaders. His speciality being the Wetterlich breach loading rifle, he having got his training in the employ of its inventor. In fact all these Italians are thoroughly experienced in the several departments of their profession. You see it is no use your stopping our getting big guns and arms of precision via the Irrawaddy. Your prohibition has only sharpened our Burmese wits and the result is that eventually as regards the supply of arms and ammunition we will be quite independent of any one, and perhaps in a few years be able to supply you with a few guns."

AFTER several unsuccessful attempts to introduce good Bengali sacred music at the Free Church Institution, Calcutta, we learn from the last number of the *Indian Evangelical Review* that a Bengal Christian merchant who has a taste for music, and who has studied theoretically and practically both English and Hindu music, has become quite enthusiastic in the latter within the last twelve months, and has devoted much time, thought and money to it. He has composed many new tunes, after the *rags* and *raginis* of the Hindus, in which those traits that are pleasing to the English ear have been largely developed and cultivated, and those which are disagreeable have been modified or altogether eliminated. To suit these tunes he has composed new Christian hymns in the Bengali language. After some practice of these, with musical accompaniments, in connection with the Free Church congregation, Cornwallis Square, for which the musical accompaniments were not so suitable, he associated with himself an earnest, liberal-minded European merchant and one of the Free Church missionaries as a committee of management, and a few European and Bengali ladies and gentlemen as choir, and on December 5th they opened their first service in the large hall of the Free Church Institution, with an audience of about eighty only; but the number rose in three or four Sabbaths to eight or nine hundred, since which time they have varied somewhat in numbers.

THE *Friend of India*, writing about the present Secretary of State for India, says:—"It is generally believed that the members of the Council of India find themselves in a very anomalous and unsatisfactory position under the arbitary domination of the Marquis of Salisbury. The present Secretary of State for India is admitted to be one of the ablest, as we believe him to be one of the most honest statesmen that had ever been at the India Office. But he has a supreme self-confidence which makes him slow to ask advice and slower to follow it when it is volunteered. His councillors become mere clerks and secretaries, and when they dare to differ in opinion from their chief the only thing they can do is to protest. We have already alluded to what we believe is a fact, that their advice was never asked, or completely ignored, in connection with the introduction of the Royal Titles Bill. In such circumstances it is difficult to see what advantage is to be gained by any provision whatever in the Council of India (Professional Appointments Bill) now before Parliament. Indeed in any circumstances with which we are familiar it seems doubtful what gain is to be derived from the proposed professional appointments. It is supposed by some that increased facilities are wanted for the perpetration of jobs, and, however that may be, it can hardly be denied that there is at present a sufficient supply of amply qualified counsellors, were due advantage taken of it. There are retired members of the Indian services in all departments easily available, who are possessed of information and experience which can hardly be equalled in the men who will be appointed under the new Bill.

THE writer of "The Week" in the *Englishman's Saturday Evening Journal* discourses in the following manner upon spurious brandy and real Burmah cheroots:—

The faith of believers in cheapness must have received a rude shock from the late revelations in Bombay, where it appears to have been a regular practice to put new and vile brandies into old bottles with honoured names, and despatch them by sea to Calcutta, as "re-shipments" of the genuine brands, thus at the same time ingeniously defrauding the revenue authorities, and imposing on the spirit-drinking public. Of course, it is the fault of the said spirit-drinking public for believing that go od brandy can be sold for twelve rupees a dozen. As long as people will not take the trouble to think things can not be. The development of adulterations and fraudulent imitations seem to proceed *pari passu* with the progress of civilization. The manufacturer is too much for the chemist, with all his boasted science, as was proved in one of the English Courts some time since, when the inability of trained analysts to distinguish between genuine butter and the preparation of fat which goes by the pretty name of butterine, was proved to the complete satisfaction of the much abused public. Talking of adulterations and fraudulent imitations, what are "real" Burmah cheroots? Once—a long time ago, when Burmah cheroots burned with a fine white ash, and were clean, if somewhat over strong, to the taste—I used to be under the impression that they were cheroots made in Burmah, by tobacco grown in that country. Possibly this was from the first an erroneous notion, and Burmah cheroots were always made of Indian tobacco. By-and-bye, I came to interpret a real Burmah cheroot as a cheroot made in Burmah from 'choice' tobacco grown in the Madras Presidency. In the course of years the brand underwent a strange deterioration; and after a while it dawned upon me that "real" Burmah cheroots might include any cheroot manufactured in Burmah, from any tobacco whatever. Notwithstanding this deterioration, the demand for Burmahs increased, and the imports of Indian tobacco into that country became correspondingly miscellaneous. Still I continued to regard a "real" Burmah as a cheroot that must at least have been manufactured in Burmah. Now-a-days I see in the papers advertisements of the Viceroy's Council cheroots made to order in Calcutta, while at the same time, as far as I can ascertain, Chinsurahs and Chandernagores, and similar brands have ceased to be recognised in the market at all. Some manufacturers betray a lingering conviction that, to be real, a Burmah cheroot should depend for its character on something more tan[illegible] than advertising that they have import[illegible] securities. Do this understanding that, whenever you sell and raise money upon the [illegible] said there would be no difficulty in

BOMBAY.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake, for the week ending Saturday, 13th May, was 48 feet and 5 tenths. In the corresponding week last year it was 48 feet 3 tenths.

A LECTURE.—The fourth lecture, for the session of 1876, connected with the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, will be delivered this evening at 8-30 p. m., in the Lecture Hall of the Institute, by Mr. A. E. Cumming, on "The Advantages of Short-hand." The lecture is open to the public.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Govind Tookaram, a cart driver, was yesterday fined Rs. 4 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for cruelly torturing his bullocks, charged at the instance of Mr. R. Nutty, an agent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

BOMBAY TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.—A social meeting of the members and friends of the Bombay Temperance League was held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall last evening. Major McCausland presided and addresses were delivered by several gentlemen who have taken a prominent part in the formation of the League.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT NOWROJEE HILL QUARRY.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital on view of the body of Kanoo Wittoo. Deceased was a stone-mason, employed at a quarry belonging to Bala Khan at Nowrojee Hill, where he met with an accident while dislodging a portion of the blasted rock on the day previous, and expired at the hospital from the effects of the injuries he had sustained. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by compression of the brain, the result of a stone having accidentally fallen upon him."

THE TITLE OF EMPRESS OF INDIA.—From our advertising columns it would be seen that a special meeting of the Municipal Corporation has been called on the 24th inst., to adopt measures on behalf of the city for the presentation of an address of congratulation to Her Most Gracious Majesty on her assumption of the title of Empress of India. The requisition is signed by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and more than twenty of the leading Parsees, Hindoos and Musulman gentlemen in Bombay; and by two Europeans, Dr. Hewlett and Dr. Cook.

APPLICATION FOR A WARRANT.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Marian Collymore appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee and applied for a warrant for the arrest of her husband, Richard Collymore, a guard in the G. I. P. Railway Company, whom she charged with neglecting to pay her monthly allowance of Rs. 25 ordered by the Court, now due since the 25th March last, and also with failing to attend to two summonses issued by His Worship and to show cause of the neglect in the above matter on the part of the accused; and prayed that he might be dealt with according to law. The Magistrate granted the application.

FOUND DEAD.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Monday at Boree Bunder on view of the body of a Seddee man, name unknown. The body of the deceased was found floating in the harbour amongst the shipping off Boree Bunder, wrapped in a mat and was dressed in clothes as is customary amongst Mahomedans in cases of death. There was a heavy iron weight attached to the body and suspended from the waist. The body was much decomposed and the features could not be distinguished. The following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the body of the deceased was found floating in the harbour off Boree Bunder, and that there is no evidence to say what was the cause of death, but that probably it was buried at sea."

FATAL ACCIDENT CAUSED BY A SODAWATER MACHINE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital on view of the body of Narayen Dhakoo. Deceased was about 20 years of age. He was employed at a sodawater manufactory owned by one Pestonjee on the Falkland Road, where deceased met with an accident on Saturday last by the bursting of the gasometer of the sodawater machine, which knocked him down with great force, from the effects of which deceased expired on Monday evening. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by fracture of the base of the skull, the result of his having been knocked down by machinery."

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Balloo Gopal, a Hindoo domestic, was charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper with stealing two Government currency notes of the collective value of Rs. 510, the property of his master, Yeshwant Fondbah, who resides at Loharchawl. The evidence for the prosecution went to show that the complainant on the previous evening was called to dinner when he left his writing desk with the key fixed in the lock. On returning to the desk after dinner, he discovered that some person had been to it. The currency notes (to the amount of Rs. 1,400) that were in the desk were scattered about. On examination one note for Rs. 500 and one for Rs. 10 were missing. His suspicion at once was cast upon the prisoner, as he was the only person who had entered the room in which the desk stood, consequently he gave him in charge of the police. The police upon subsequent inquiry recovered the two notes from another man, whom prisoner had pointed out as the party with whom he had lodged the notes. The case stands adjourned for further hearing to Tuesday next, the 23rd instant.

CIVIL SUIT BROUGHT BY A WRESTLER.—Venkaya, a wrestler, resident of the Poona Cantonment Bazaar, has sued one Balsett Soonar, a resident of the City of Poona, for the recovery of Rs. 200 on account of a wrestling match which took place between the plaintiff and one Allumsha, but the defendant Balsett paid the stipulated sum to Allumsha who is said to have gained the *Koostee*, whereas, on the other hand, the plaintiff says *he* was the conquering hero. The case is fixed for hearing before Colonel G. C. Evezard, the Judge of the Cantonment Small Causes Court on the 25th instant.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE SANITARY CONDITION OF LANOWLIE.—Our correspondent at Lanowlie complains that the Railway Company has neglected to appoint an efficient person to look after the sanitary condition of one of the most important stations on the southern side of the G. I. P. Railway. The European and Eurasian population number almost as high as the Portuguese and natives at that station. Our correspondent says that there is a native medical practitioner there, but unless the station is allowed the services of a European medical officer, the sanitary condition of the place will not be improved, as it requires a medical man to look after it. We therefore hope that the Company will look to the interests of their servants, and improve the station by employing a professional officer to look after the sanitary state of the same.—*Id*

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT a regular weekly meeting of the Council held yesterday, there were present:—Captain Henry, Chairman; Dr. Hewlett, Dr. Cook, Messrs. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Dosabhoy Framjee, Raghunath Narayen Khote, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, and the Municipal Commissioner.

THE BYE-LAWS, &c.

The Commissioner stated that he had at last got the code of bye-laws completed and printed. He also mentioned that advertisements had now been put in about the contracts for the Tulsi Water Works.

THE CASH BALANCE.

The first matter was a memorandum from the Municipal Commissioner forwarding the solicitors' opinion that there is no legal objection to the investment in Government securities of the amount required to be held in reserve as cash balance.

The solicitors say—"We are distinctly of opinion that there is no legal objection to the investment in Government securities of the lakh and a half of rupees required by section 39 as the minimum of the estimated cash balance at the end of the year. There seems to be no obligation to set apart from the revenue of the early part of the year the estimated cash balance which ought to be forthcoming at the end of the year, and if so a matter of convenience and precaution it is found better to set apart a sufficient sum, still the fact remains the same, namely that that sum is, as you point out, nothing more or less than 'a surplus fund not required for current charges;' and as such may be legally invested by the Town Council under section 139 Moreover, although not an actual cash balance so long as it remains invested, we think it sufficiently complies with section 39, as it can always be fairly estimated to yield the necessary cash balance, if sold. To construe the Act in any other way would involve a distinct discrepancy between the two sections, and apart from that, the view we take seems to us very much the more reasonable."

The Commissioner enquired if there was any particular investment which Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee would recommend.

Mr. Raghunath said it should be Government securities.

The Chairman said the solicitors were of opinion that it should be Government securities, and that therefore it [illegible] securities.

making arrangements with that object with the Bank of Bombay.

Mr. Dadabhoy remarked that the Commissioner might exercise his discretion under particular circumstances.

It was resolved that the Municipal Commissioner be authorised to invest such sum not exceeding two and a half lakhs of rupees as may appear to him desirable after consulting with the Chief Accountant.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE TANK.

The next subject was a memorandum from the Commissioner recommending that Mr. Babajee Cassinath, trustee of the estate of the late Mr. V. J. Sankeresett, be allowed to clean out, instead of filling in, the large tank near the Grant Road Theatre, on condition that he fills in some adjacent low ground and provides a waste water way to the road drain.

The Commissioner remarked—"I have inspected the tank with the Health Officer. It is a good masonry tank, and it would be a pity to fill it up if it can be otherwise made innocuous to the neighbours. It is now in a very dirty state, and the chief cause why it is a nuisance is that it is surrounded by low land and has no waste water channel, so that in the rains it overflows, and the water stagnates on the low ground near it, having nowhere to flow to. Mr. Cassinath now promises at once to clean the tank thoroughly, to fill in the low ground round it, and to make a proper waste water way connected with the street drain to carry off overflow water. The tank will then be a nice one and not unwholesome, and I think this course may be approved."

The Commissioner's recommendation was adopted.

MR. WALTON AND MR. BRAHAM.

The next matter on the *agenda* was a letter from Mr. Walton to the Municipal Commissioner, dated 10th inst., with a memorandum by the latter.

To the Municipal Commissioner.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that Mr. C. B. Braham, C. E., has this day relieved me of the current work of the Executive Engineer's department, and that from this date until the receipt of orders to the contrary from you, I shall confine myself to such duties as belong to the Tulsi Water Works project, to the construction of all works connected with the Vehar water supply, and to all new work connected with the surface drainage of Bombay. Mr. Braham will undertake all the current work of the Executive Engineer's department, by which I mean the building department, roads, lighting, street improvement, &c. I shall of course be ready to assist Mr. Braham with any information he may require from me,—I have, &c.

BIENZI WALTON, C. E.

The Commissioner submitted the above letter for the information of the Council with the following remarks:—"The ordinary work of the Water Works department, such as new connections, alterations in the distribution mains in the city, &c., will be in Mr. Braham's hands, at least till the Tulsi distribution work begins when it may be convenient that Mr. Walton should take it into his own hands. Except the surface drainage, the ordinary work of the city, including the construction of the new Forbes Street drain, will be in Mr. Braham's hands. Should any portion of the new sewerage project be undertaken while Mr. Walton is on special duty, which is not at present likely, Mr. Walton will have charge of it."

The Council resolved that the papers be recorded.

THE PENSION RULES.

Mr. Gunput Shridhur's application to be allowed to count his service under Government in the Registration Department as qualifying time under the Municipal pension rules, was taken into further consideration.

After some discussion, the application was sanctioned.

PORT TRUST LAND.

The seal of the Corporation was affixed to a lease from the Port Trust of the land on which the new office for the Tobacco Duty Department has been erected.

MR. ROGERS'S CONTRACT.

The Commissioner mentioned that MESSRS. Rogers and Co. had preferred to him a claim for loss arising on their contract to remove offal and carcases to Coorla for a sum of Rs. 6,650 per annum. It was difficult to ascertain what the loss was: at least the Commissioner was at present unable to do so. He would ask the Council to empower him to enter into negotiations with Messrs. Rogers and Co. and pay them any reasonable compensation, if necessary or modify the contract.

On the motion of the Chairman, the Commissioner's suggestion was adopted.

FIRE BRIGADE STORES.

The Secretary read a letter from the Police Commissioner applying for hose and other stores for the Fire Brigade.

The Commissioner said that in 1872 Mr. T. C. Hope entered into an arrangement with MESSRS. Nicol and Co. to order out stores for the Municipality through them; and they did so for a commission of 5 per cent. Now, there were certain things, the contracts in reference to which should, under section 56 of the Act, be advertised; and the contract for the Fire Brigade stores was an instance in point. He (Mr. Pedder) might mention that he has had some discussion with MESSRS. Nicol and Co. owing to a mistake of his. Dr. Blaney's desiccating machine was ordered from England through the agents, Messrs. Madden and Co.; and the rest of the machines were ordered through Mr. Maconachie; and therefore Nicol and Co. complained of a breach of their agreement with Mr. Hope. He (Mr. Pedder) explained to them that he was not bound by Mr. Hope's arrangement when the law required that the contract should be advertised.

Mr. Raghunath said they must abide by the law even though it might be advantageous to order out stores through Messrs. Nicol and Co.

The Commissioner—Yes, it is unfortunate that the law is against us in this instance.

The Chairman said the contract must be advertised in the newspapers. There was not any hose in Bombay that was worth taking.

It was resolved that the Commissioner be asked to call for tenders for the supply of the hose and other materials, and that the Corporation be recommended to sanction the necessary outlay.

This was all the business before the meeting.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

MR. K. R. KAMA'S ADDRESS TO THE PARSEES.

(*The Indian Spectator.*)

MR. K. R. KAMA'S address to the Parsees at the Framji Cowasji Institute, last week, was full of useful suggestions. Whilst it presented a temperate tone throughout, it completely broke down some of the most cherished notions of the Parsees. Mr. Kama began his lecture by alluding to the distressed state of his co-religionists, and the cry which they of late have been raising to draw the attention of all India to them. The lecturer did well to speak of the subject, for we are sure it is not very dignified on the part of the Parsees to deplore their wretched condition, and yet at the same time to speak of their glorious ancestors. They never put their shoulders to the wheel, and think themselves roughly used when any one attempts to remonstrate with them. If they have lost much at the time of the disastrous shareмania, surely they have to thank themselves for the evil times on which they have fallen. But it is one thing to listen and another to act; and so the Parsees have listened with all decorum and becoming gravity to kind-hearted philanthropists who have their cause at heart, and after hearing them out, have stood by them, cap in hand, to receive something more substantial than mere words, which may or may not mean something, but which at any rate do not avail to fill the purse. As Mr. Kama well observed, a hundred Blaneys cannot change the destiny of the Parsees. It is not that Parsees are ignorant of what they should do, but they lack the inclination to work steadily, for they have been so long accustomed to ease and comfort, that the slightest exertion produces fatigue and mars all their enjoyment. Mr. Kama pointed out that Parsee youths now know no more than to dress their persons to the best advantage, and to pride themselves more on personal appearances than on the merits of the heart or the intellect. Mr. Kama, as an illustration of the fact, said that at the University examination Hindoos and people of other nationalities pass almost always for the first time, while Parsees require two years and not seldom three to go through one examination. Now this is not strictly true. The case has not been put as it should be. It is Parsee youths who get through the examinations sooner than Hindoos and other races; and when we consider the numerical inferiority of the Parsees, we have no cause to be dissatisfied with the issue of the University Examinations.

One thing, which Mr. Kama mentioned in the course of his lecture, is of vital importance to the Parsees. It is about their religion. Mr. Kama wants to make religion the basis of all future improvement of the Zoroastrians. This is a very important question, and he has discussed it with great ability. He says that the most learned among the Parsees are not more Christian than Zoroastrian. He, however, does not condemn the precepts of Christ; he simply contends that the precepts of Zoroaster are not worse, and what can be obtained at home should not be sought for elsewhere. It is not strange that Parsees have begun to think like Christians, for the books which are now placed in the hands of Parsee youths at our Schools and Colleges are all written by Christians. Mr. Kama informs us that while India was under the sway of the Moguls, the Parsees brought like Hindoos their sons when they had read Persian books, which were written by Mahomedans. Mr. Kama's views, it will be admitted, are very sensible and worthy of the most serious attention; and the reasons which he gives for the observation of the moral doctrines of Zoroaster are by no means unsound. It is really necessary that one must study his own religion before he rejects it and adopts another. We hear of many Hindoo converts to Christianity when the theistic morality of the Vedas was not recognised; but now the Arayа Samaj and the Brahma Samaj plainly prove the necessity of examining one's own religion before putting faith in another. The other day we were listening to the discourse of a Methodist preacher, and we much admired the earnestness which he betrayed and the depth of feelings which stirred him. In the course of his discourse he related the following anecdote:—"A Hindoo youth had given his heart to Christ. He happened one day to take tea with a Hindoo lady, who asked him whether before he turned a Christian, he had read all books on the Hindoo religion, and the youth answered in the negative. The lady again asked him whether he had read all books on the Christian religion. The youth once more replied in the negative. He then took up his cup of tea and after sipping it, looked into it down and asked whether he should drink all the tea in order to be satisfied that it was sweet." The story has its moral, but it is just possible to misquote it. It is an undoubted fact that the Parsees have preserved to this day some traces of their former greatness through the agency of their religion alone, and it would be a suicidal policy to abandon it, when its assistance is most needed. Mr. Kama is right, when he attempts to make religion the basis of the social and moral *renaissance* of the Parsees.

SPEECH-MAKING IN INDIA.

(*Madras Times.*)

INDIA is not a country of speech-making, or even of conversation; the pen enjoys the monopoly of all things, from government to *chits*, and men's tongues fail to wag well when called upon, for want of use. Perhaps this is the reason that the speeches of Indian officials in this country are often so dreadfully dry, and why Indian members of Parliament are doomed to be mighty bores. Sir Richard Temples speeches, for instance, are delivered as if from the top of a high pair of stilts, and those of the other members of the Viceroy's Council are very paternal, almost grand-motherly in their character. To read such speeches through, as a matter of duty, is to suggest to oneself the anatomy of melancholy, and though Lord Northbrook did once make a fly-blown joke about the Luddites and their rise, it is rarely that the sense of consequence of an Indian bigwig condescends to humour or to jesting. However, this must be taken with a reservation. The judges of the High Court in the three Presidencies have always maintained the characters of the Bench for a sort of grave humour, which is perhaps the most humours of all, and if any one wants to hear a thoroughly English speech in India, unadulterated with official proprieties, we think, he must, as a rule, go to the Bench or the Bar for it.

These reflections are suggested on reading the report of a public dinner given at Bombay the other day to Dr. Mackenzie, a popular surgeon of that place. The Byculla Club relaxed its rules so far as to allow public-speaking, and singing of songs, in the Doctor's favour, and Mr. Justice Green took the chair, which could hardly have been more worthily filled by any one. Some of the chairman's allusions, as well as the Doctor's are worth noticing, not only for their refreshing plain speaking, but for the truths they contain. "Dr. Mackenzie," the Judge believed, "was what is called a warm man, the warmth differing from that Indian heat, which makes work out here so exhausting, and being of a kind which is equally agreeable in all climates; and it was also said that, at the climax of good fortune, their guest, who was no less skilled in finance than in medicine, had transferred the whole of his money to England, before the recent heavy fall took place in exchange. He felt sure, too, that Dr. Mackenzie had enough personal and national prudence of character to be able to keep what he had got, and not to let himself be plucked, as so many Indian pigeons were, on the London Stock Exchange. He did not know what way of life Dr. Mackenzie would choose at home—whether he would feel that he could not give up professional work, in which case they might expect him to achieve a home reputation equal to his Indian one—or whether the fragrance of the heather, would seem sweeter to him than the smells of the hospitals, and he would in the Highlands of Scotland, shew as much science and take as keen a delight in landing the salmon and dropping the stag, as he had done in reducing a fracture or crushing a calculus." Mr. Justice Green's graceful speech is too long for quotation throughout, but the above extract gives its tenor.

We do not know whether it is the everlasting and tedious theme of Indian moral development and Aryan love—on which all Indian speakers discourse the most doleful platitudes,—or whether it is the odour of the heather combined with a comfortable sense of Dr. Mackenzie's warmness—but certainly the stag appears to us to be a great improvement on the Hindu, and the salmon on education. It is agreeable, too, to be warned of our probable fate should we venture on the London Stock Exchange, for it is more the practice of public speakers to tell us, Anglo-Indians, that we are the salt of the earth for wisdom, and equal to anything, to the salvation of an empire or the making of one. It is pleasant, in fact, to hear the truth in an age of falsehood, and to hear the truth agreeably put, too, and not as if it were a thing to be mournfully disguised. Dr. Mackenzie, in returning thanks, gives us a somewhat moral experience of Indian Society at home; but then he is a popular Doctor. He is "a man and a brother to every man's and every woman's friend. "He believed that Indian Society was more sincere, hospitable, and good-hearted than almost any others; and he had especially noticed when he was at home, some years ago, and had the entree to many Indian houses, that old Indians and their families lived on more friendly and familar terms with each other, and that knowing exactly who amongst them had £1,000 a year and who £5,000, their intercourse was marked by more plain-speaking and more attention and pursuit by the host he had remarked in any other class of English Society." It is to be feared that here the Doctor sees, thinks in rose-colour, if he is not a wag as well. Certainly, this is putting Bath, Cheltenham, Westbournia and other haunts of old Indians in a new light; but there are Indians and Indians, though the stamps of tigers and wild boars have been impressed upon the whole brotherhood by our generous countrymen at home. MRS. Polwheedle, in the *Dilemma*, is the well-recognised type of India *en retraite*; but there is Colonel Newsome also, and Mr. Binny—Indian characters, of whom ill-nature takes no account. As regards the £5,000 a-year old Indian, we fancy he must be a very exceptional character in these times—a mercantile man, probably, or a doctor.

A singularity of these speeches is the great stress laid upon the value of money. India has the credit of being the country of Mammon, and Bombay is the commercial capital of India. Perhaps that explains it all. At any rate, in Bombay, more than any other place that we know of, the talk is of money,—pure, or rather impure, silver, not money's *worth*. In London money takes the shape of magnificent houses, equipages, art galleries, moors, yachts, and what not, and the baseness of the rupee is not detected in all this glamour; but Bombay is to England what a city counting house is to the West-End, and a sack of rupees, although a highly desirable acquisition, has not many houses or pottery about it. It is hard, very hard, and it lends a hardness to those who discourse of it continually. People, however, don't consign themselves to the Black Hole of Bombay to spend money. They go there to make it, and out of the fulness of the heart, the mouth speaketh, nevertheless, to have rupee in the speech as incurable as the native of the country is nothing for an Englishman to be proud of, and Dr. Mackenzie, clever surgeon as he is, might perform an operation on his friends for this disease, with advantage.

There was another speech made on this occasion—that of Mr. Maclean, of the *Bombay Gazette*. This gentleman, referring to the hints there had been recently about curbing the Indian Press, said "there were some people who seemed to wish the newspapers should criticise nobody above the rank of tide waiter, and should be made as harmless as the virtuous woman of Iago, with no other function than to 'suckle fools and chronicle small beer;'" and this is the truth—pity that we should have to stay it. But it appears to us to be one of the silliest things possible for the Government of India to regard the Indian Press in a hostile spirit, seeing that the Press is about the best friend it has in India. Who but the Press supports the Government in every great crisis, and who but the Press advertises the *good* acts, with the wrong ones, of Government all over the country. If criticism on Government measures is just, it must be useful, and if it is unjust—as perhaps it often is—it carries no weight with it. A mistake is to disregard the valuable and honest criticism of the leading journals of the Indian Press, on account of the senseless abuse and puerility of some of the petty provincial papers. All are tarred with the same stick, and the uncompromising official who would curb the Indian Press, and if such a one had his way, he would suppress the London *Times*, because the *Stock Pogis Star* happened to libel him. The Press is always spoken of by a man of this stamp as "ungrateful for the liberty it enjoys," but the ingratitude, to our mind, is all on the side of the State. The Government should encourage rather than discourage the best educator, the best developer, and the best adviser it has in India, as well as the widest informed and the most honest.

THE ALLAHABAD SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONVENTION.

(*Indian Evangelical Review.*)

BY REV. B. H. BADLEY, GONDA, OUDH.

YEAR by year the Sunday-school cause is taking long strides forward on the Continent of Europe, "Great Britain, and America; more persons are engaging as teachers; Sabbath after Sabbath more scholars in city, village and country are being collected; more sermons are being preached to and for children; more Sunday-school books are published, and more Sunday-school periodicals scattered, than ever before. The Church is attaining an intelligent comprehension of the important fact that it cannot afford to neglect the children, and it is also coming to realize that the great truths of religion can be implanted deep and strong in the hearts of the young only by being set forth in an attractive and simple manner. Too often children have fallen asleep (happy relief!) under long theological essays, which while intended primarily for the elders were also supposed to be adapted to the juveniles; and they have been reprimanded and wept over for their listlessness, weakness of the flesh being misconstrued as perversity of nature or inherent depravity. In too many instances the catechism, explained by story, anecdote, &c., was driven into the head but not into the heart, has served only to harden the child against all religious teaching. It is well that a change has come. With these facts before it, the only course the Church can pursue is to teach more plainly and with less formality and severity, and to give more attention to collecting and teaching the children as *children*.

With the spread of Sunday-school work, and the increase of interest and enthusiasm therein, come Sunday-school gatherings—"Institutes," "Assemblies," "Conventions."

The idea of holding a Sunday-school Convention for India may be said to have originated with the Rev. T. J. Scott, D.D., of the American Methodist Mission. In an essay on *Sunday-schools and Sunday-school Literature* read before the Allahabad Missionary Conference in 1872-3, he spoke of the subject as follows:—

"Might we not have not a Sunday-school Convention from time to time to work up the interests of this agency? Such Conventions are doing a grand work in Europe and America. They are the birth-place of some of the best ideas and plans relating to the Sunday-school. Besides they beget zeal and enthusiasm in the work, as the happy interchange of thought gives new life and interest to the whole movement. Thanks to Government enterprise and the railway companies, the Sunday-school can carry us over plain and mountain, almost everywhere in this wide peninsula. Why should we work in isolation when we may see eye to eye?

THE DISCOVERIES AT OLYMPIA.

(From a Corr espondent of the "Times,")

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

ATHENS, 30th March.

I PASS from this noble work of Praonios to the sculptures from the eastern pediment of the Temple, which Pausanias ascribes to the same master. These are all more or less mutilated and broken, and, with one exception, headless. Neither have they any attributes by which the several *dramatis personæ* in the scene can be recognized with certainty. They can, therefore, only be identified so far as they severally correspond with the description of this pedimental composition given by Pausanias. The subject of this pediment, he tells us, is not the actual chariot race between Pelops and Œnomaus, but the moment of preparation immediately preceding that contest, in which the King of Pisa was betrayed by his charioteer, Mirtilos, and the hand of his daughter Hippodamia was won by Pelops, as the guerdon of his dishonest victory. In the centre of the pediment was a statue of Zeus. On his right stood Œnomaus, with his Queen, Sterope, at his side; next came Mirtilos, seated in front of the four horses of the chariot of Onomaos; next to Myrtilos, two men, believed by Pausanias to be grooms attending to the horses. The river god Kladeos in the angle of the pediment closed the composition on this side. On the left of Zeus were Pelops and Hippodamia, the charioteer of Pelops, his horses, two grooms, and, in the angle of the pediment, the river god Alpheios. As the scene of the contest was the Olympian plain lying between the two rivers, their presence in the angles marks the locality as precisely as in the western pediment of the Parthenon. The Kephissos and Ilissos indicate that the scene of the race was the Athenian Akropolis.

When we compare the torsos actually found with this description in Pausanias, we see at once that they belong to statues varying both in scale and position; some are standing, some reclining or stooping, and one is seated. It is obvious that these differences of scale and position were necessary in order to adapt the figures to the triangular pedimental space within which the composition was confined. In describing the several torsos I shall begin with the largest in scale.

1. A male torso broken off above pelvis; drapery twisted round the left arm falls to the hips; from below the elbow this arm is wanting.

2. Male torso, broken off just above navel; the left arm is entirely wanting; drapery falls from the right shoulder. To this probably belongs another fragment of torso broken off below the navel and having the upper part of the right thigh. Drapery falls along this thigh, and three fingers still attached to it show that the right hand rested here. If these two fragments belong to the same statue, it must have been standing and the right arm was probably bent. The drapery falls in formal folds with slight traces of archaicism. The abdominal muscles seem imperfectly developed; the fingers are square in the joints and of a good type. This figure is thought by some to be Pelops. From its scale it must certainly have stood near the centre of the pediment.

3. Standing male figure, arms and legs wanting. The body is half turned to the spectator's left, the right shoulder raised; both arms must have been advanced horizontally. A mass of drapery extends on the right side from the ribs to the hips; the joint to which a portion of the folds has been anciently fitted on still remains. This figure has been thought to represent one of the grooms attending on the horses of Pelops, and its action is certainly suitable to such a statue. It was probably meant to be seen in profile, as the back is properly modelled, unlike the other torsos, of which nearly all have the backs roughly wrought. The general motive is spirited, and there are fine lines about the shoulders, but there is something awkward and forced in the twist of the body, as if the abdominal muscles were not in unison with the general movement.

4. Male torso, which seems the pendant to No. 3, and is supposed to represent one of the grooms of Œnomaus. The body is broken off at the hips. A cloak hangs at the back. The left arm has been raised, the right is wanting from below the deltoid.

5. Seated male figure, supposed to be Myrtilus. This statue is complete all but the head. He sits on the ground, the weight of his body rests on his right thigh and right hand, the left hand is placed lightly on the left foot with the forefinger on the nail of the great toe. A light cloak comes round from the back over the left shoulder, covering one half of the left knee and falling in folds on the ground under his legs. Another figure, or perhaps a horse, must have stood immediately behind, as the bottom of the back has been cut away. The head must have looked towards the centre of the composition as if the charioteer was waiting for the signal to begin the race.

6. Male torso bending forwards slightly; the right arm has been advanced forward. Drapery passes from the back round the left shoulder. This torso may belong to another fragment which contains the lower half of a draped figure crouching down, his weight partly resting on the toes of the right foot. This is probably the charioteer of Pelops, occupying a place on the left of Zeus, similar to that of Myrtilus on the right.

7. Male figure half reclined, supposed to be the Kladeos. This statue is nearly complete, having the head, all the body, and part of the left upper arm. The right hand is placed against the right cheek, and the head leans a little over the left shoulder, as if the body had rested on the left elbow. The lower half of the body has been covered with a mantle of which only the upper part remains. The lower folds have been cut away. The head is bald over the forehead, and the hair falls in small wavy ringlets. The beard is wrought in crisp curls, the moustache merely carved in outline, evidently left to be completed in colour. The features and the nose especially are rudely blocked out, but the cast of the countenance is original, and not wanting in character. In the expression there is a certain intensity, as of one trying to forecast the future, which might accord with the character of a river god, if we could be sure that this is the Kladeos, as has been generally assumed. The wavy ripples and crisp curls of the hair and beard, and the undulating folds of the drapery certainly suggest the idea of a rivergod; on the other hand, the upper part of the body is so much raised that I feel doubtful whether there would be room for the head of this figure in the extreme angle of the pediment, where Pausanias places the Kladeos. Its position seems more suitable to a figure placed next to the one in the extreme angle.

8. Lower half of a male figure reclining, the drapery drawn from the back over the right knee and leg. The upper part of the thighs is naked. The folds of the drapery have a flowing character suitable to a river-god. The body, like that of the so-called Kladeos, inclines to the spectator's right. This figure would, therefore, be suitable for the angle in which Pausanias places the Kladeos,—that, namely, on the right of the Zeus.

9. Draped male torso, half reclined. The only parts of the body remaining are the left side and left thigh. The drapery reaches as high as the ribs, falling in vertical lines down the side and thigh. The left leg is not shown at all, as at this point the base line of the pediment cuts off the lower limbs. This figure appears to have been turned to the spectator's right.

Such are the mutilated remains of what was once a continuous and coherent composition. When, by means of casts, archæologists shall have the opportunity of studying these fragments at their leisure, and arranging them in their probable order on the pediment, we may hope to arrive at some more definite notions of the original composition than we at present possess.

In the meantime it is not premature to examine the merits of these torsos as sculptures attributed to an artist of eminence in the age of Pheidias. It might have been expected *a priori* that, allowing for the difference of treatment which their position on the Temple may have required, these pedimental figures by Praonios would present the same characteristics as we find in his statue of Victory. So far from this, we see, on comparing the Victory with the pedimental figures, a difference of style so great that it is difficult to believe that they are by the same hand. Instead of drapery composed with consummate art, and combining in its execution breadth and force with richness and delicacy, we encounter great rolls and turgid lumps so coarsely executed that, if I had seen an isolated fragment of such drapery without knowing its *provenance*, I should never have suspected it to belong to the age of Pheidias, nor, indeed, to any period but that of complete decadence. The treatment of the nude forms shows more style, especially about the shoulders, which have something of the rich flowing lines and grandeur of type for which the pedimental statues of the Parthenon are pre-eminently distinguished; but there is an uncertainty in the modelling, a strange and perverse mixture of knowledge and ignorance, of clever and clumsy, in the treatment which is utterly at variance with the refined and matured style of the Victory. It must at the same time be admitted that, in spite of these strange shortcomings and the general crudity and uncouthness in the execution, the action of these figures, so far as we can judge from those which are tolerably complete, is conceived in an original and forcible manner, and we can hardly doubt that, assuming the whole to have been well put together as a composition, an assumption for which as yet we have not sufficient *data*, the general effect, when seen from below and judiciously enhanced by colour, may have been very striking. Taking into consideration all the phenomena which these sculptures present, I come to the conclusion that Praonios furnished the design for this pedimental composition, but that the execution of the several figures from his models was left to Peloponnesian artists, whose training had not been sufficient to enable them to reproduce in marble the subtleties of Athenian art. This view is confirmed if we turn from these newly-discovered torsos to the metopes now in the Louvre, which were brought from Olympia by the French in 1828. In these metopes I see the same vigour and originality in the conception of the figures, the same largeness of style in the type, the same constraint and awkwardness in the action, as if the artists by whom these works were executed slurred the finer details of the modelling, incapable of rendering what the better-trained sculptors of the Parthenon would have dashed off with a swift but sure hand. In the metopes too, as in the pedimental sculptures, we see how much was left to be supplied by colour, and in both there are, in the treatment of certain details of the body, strange archaicisms which Pheidias would have discarded as the reminiscences of an obsolete school.

That sculptures for the decoration of temples were not necessarily executed by eminent artists even in the best age of Athenian art we know from the Attic inscription, which records the expenses of building the Erechtheion. The frieze of that temple was carved figure by figure by a number of sculptors whose names but for this record would have been unknown to us, and whom, from the smallness of the sums paid to them, we may suppose to have been mere art workmen trained in the school of a great master.

The frieze of the Phigalian Temple is another example of such co-operative sculpture. The dramatic force and fiery energy of the combatants in this marble battle-piece and the skill of the composition are worthy of the great Athenian masters under whose direction this temple was built; but the execution falls short of the conception, and shows that the carrying out of the design was intrusted to inferior hands. Probably native Arcadian artists were employed here. The friezes and statues from the Xanthian monument in Lycia are another cardinal example of provincial sculpture from fine designs.

No torsos had been found at Olympia at the date of my visit which could be attributed with any certainty to the western pediment. I saw one or two fragments which, from their scale, are likely to belong to metopes; one of these is the leg of a horse [illegible] lead.

The female statue, which has been called Hestia, from its resemblance to the Giustiniani Vesta, is rather Hieratic than Archaic in style. The arms, feet, and hands are wanting. The drapery is heavy and conventionally treated, and the back of the statue is left unwrought. The lions' heads from the cornice of the temple of Zeus are of a type very similar to those of the Parthenon, with pricked up ears and erect manes. There are other lion's heads on a larger scale, and presenting a different type, having the ears lying back. Two of these, which are the largest of all, are so rudely carved that they seem the work of some provincial marble mason of the archaic period. Many fragments of the marble tiles with which the temple was roofed have been collected, and the fine white stucco with which the coarse stone employed in the architecture was coated is still to be seen on many parts of the order.

A provisional museum has been built at the foot of Kronion for the smaller antiquities. Here I noticed a beautiful little cornice in terra-cotta, with lions' heads and floral arabesques in relief and a Meander pattern below, painted in black on the ground of the cyma. The lions' heads are very similar to those on the Mausoleum, and the cornice probably belongs to a small edifice of that period. I also saw here part of a Satyr's head, rather under life size, very naturalistic and vigorous in treatment. As the inscriptions are now being published in the *Archæologische Zeitung* by Professor Curtius, I will only allude to them here. The most important historically is the one relating to the territory in dispute between the Messenians and Lacedæmonians, in which the Milesians appear as arbitrators, and which, like most such contentions between Greek States, was ultimately settled by the Romans. This inscription, consisting of several separate documents, is engraved on two of the blocks of the triangular pedestal on which the Victory of Pæonios stood. On a bronze tablet is inscribed a decree of the Elians by which the services of a certain citizen of Tenedos are rewarded by the grant of *proxenia*, which gave him most of the privileges of citizenship in Elis. At the top of the tablet a bunch of grapes between two double-edged axes forms the heading of the decree. These are symbols which occur on the coins of Tenedos. On a bronze tablet of similar import in the British museum the symbols at the head of the decree are an owl between two olive branches, the grant of *proxenia* being to an Athenian citizen. It would seem that the ancient *proxenos*, whose office was analogous to that of the modern Consul, took the distinctive symbols of his own city as the insignia of his office, and there are grounds for believing that these insignia were fixed on his house just as over the door of a Consulate now we see the arms of the State which he represents.

As a specimen of dialect this Elian decree is of very great interest. Though its date is not earlier than B.C. 300, it retains the strange archaic orthography of Peloponnesian Doric, by which *rho* is used instead of the final *sigma* at the end of words. One of the latest discoveries of note was the marble base of a colossal statue of Zeus, dedicated, as Pausanias tells us, by the Lacedæmonians when they made war on the Messenians on their second revolt. Pausanias gives in his text the dedicatory inscription on this base, a distich in elegiac verse, in which Zeus is entreated to favour the Lacedæmonians. The inscription on the marble is nearly the same, being slightly more archaic. Of the colossal Zeus, 12 feet high, no trace has as yet been discovered.

The excavations at Olympia will probably be suspended at the end of April, as the side, like that of Ephesus, is too unhealthy for summer operations. I regret to say that Messrs. Hirschfeld and Bottticher have both suffered severely from malaria fever, and have been obliged to leave their work in order to recruit their health at Corfu. In their absence my fellow-traveller, Professor Colvin, and myself were most kindly received by Dr. Weill and Mr. Demetriades, the Commissioner appointed under the Convention to represent the Greek Government at Olympia. Both these gentlemen were most obliging, giving us the freest access to the excavations and the Museum. Signor Martinelli has nearly completed the moulds of all the sculptures at Olympia, and now the problem will be how to transport these moulds safely on packhorses to the nearest place on the coast where they can be embarked. This is a small port opposite Zante called Katakolo, where the currants of the district of Pyrgo are shipped. From Olympia to Pyrgo the distance is three hours and a half on horseback. A carriage road is now being made, but whether it will be finished before the Greek Kalends seems doubtful. Travellers who wish to visit Olympia would do well to remember that the village of Druva, overlooking the plain, is the only place where a sleeping room at hand where accommodation can be had, and that, except in the house inhabited by the Germans, that accommodation is of the most wretched kind. In summer this village is almost deserted on account of the malaria. At Pyrgo we found a fair inn and a most obliging and hospitable Demarch, but to visit Olympia from this place and return in the same day would be to the ordinary tourist a severe day's journey, and the risk of fever in summer would be considerable.

THE LATE MR. A. T. STEWART.

(The Weekly Scoteman.)

MR. A. T. STEWART, whose death has been announced from New York, was, by reason of his marvellous success in business and his vast accumulation of wealth, one of the celebrities of the United States. Popular opinion was generally divided as to the respective claims of Mr. Stewart, or of Mr. Astor who died but shortly before him, to be considered the richest man on the American Continent. It is certain that both men were the owners of colossal fortunes, but Mr. Stewart was entirely the son of his own works. He was born in the north of Ireland and received a good education in Trinity College, Dublin. In his twenty-first year he went out to New York and endeavoured to make a living there as a teacher of Greek and Latin. New York, at least at that time, had hardly leisure enough to attend to classical studies. It was then in the full rush of its early eagerness for commerce, money-making, and extension of streets and traffic up-town. Mr. Stewart entered into the spirit of the time with an energy equal to that of the natives themselves. He started a small "dry goods" store; he attended to it early and late; he scraped and saved; he extended his business in every way open to him; he showed boldness and prudence alike; and after no very considerable lapse of time he became the owner of one of the largest shops in New York. As the city grew he divided his business. New York, as most of our readers are probably aware, consists, roughly speaking, of "up town" and "down town." If from Regent Street, Piccadilly, Bond Street, and all that region, one could descend by a single straight thoroughfare to Wapping, with Lombard Street and Thames Street for the lower part of the way, then, and not otherwise, would the arrangements of commercial London become like those of New York. "Up-town" holds all the fashion and gaiety of shop-windows; "down-town" are the heavy wholesale houses, with nothing to be seen in them by the sauntierer more bright and tempting than huge packing cases. Mr. Stewart confined his wholesale business to his "down-town" store, and removed his retail trade to his up-town house. Both houses have been for many years counted among the sights of New York. They are alike vast, square, and white blocks of building, with little pretention to beauty, and with a formal and barrack-like regularity of appearance. To an ordinary shop of the same kind on this side of the ocean they are in size as the Albert Hall to an ordinary concert room. In these huge white buildings Mr Stewart made a fortune to which that discovered by Edmund Dantes in the Isle of Monte Christo would not have approached in value. At the time of his death he is said to have accumulated some sixteen millions sterling.

It is used to be said in New York that Mr. Stewart made his money in the first instance by the rigid application of the most simple rules of honesty. When he was beginning to grow into success there was, in his branch of business, considerable competition and much eagerness to make rapid fortunes. The legend goes that in those far-off times the owner of a shop was quite willing to make his fortune at the expense of his customers. The Broad way salesman did not scruple to present to the ignorant persons the fashion of last "fall" as the very thing for the coming autumn, or to get rid of a poor article at the price of a good one. Mr Stewart, it was said, struck out a new and original plan of business. Every customer was to be dealt with on terms of the most scrupulous honesty. An assistant was promptly dismissed who was found praising an article of doubtful value, or palming off an old fashion for the style of the hour. On other grounds it was reported that sellers received a premium on the getting rid of goods of declining value at high prices; in Stewart's their cleverness was rewarded by dismissal. Therefore the farmers from all parts of New York State soon came to know that when they made their periodical visits to the city they could buy all the finery which their wives and daughters wanted without the slightest fear of having their innocence imposed upon. The Irish servant girl, when she received the wages that seemed so large to her unaccustomed eyes, was satisfied that when she entered Stewart's she would get the value of her money as well as if she were a lady who had stepped over from Fifth Avenue. The fame of Stewart's soon spread all over the States. Mr. Stewart started many benevolent and public-spirited schemes, although his personal reputation was that of a cold and hard man; rigid and even stern in his ways, unsparing in business competition, and little loved by those who served him. But his integrity in his dealings with his customers, and indeed his dealings with every one, was beyond dispute. As we have said, a man of some culture, and although his devotion to business and to money-making left him little time for study, he never wholly lost the flavour of his earlier associations. He loved pictures—at least he loved the collecting of pictures. He went into the business of collection in the methodical way which belonged to all his pursuits. His agents scoured Europe every season in search of expensive works of art. He had built in Fifth Avenue a palace of white marble as his private residence with a fine gallery for his pictures. There he entertained all manner of strangers, including many a travelling Prince and Grand Duke from Europe. It was said in New York that the white marble house was to be made a bequest to the city, with its gallery of paintings, for Mr. Stewart, we believe, had no child to inherit his enormous wealth.

Mr. Stewart was a member of the Republican party, and during the war made himself conspicuous by his efforts to assist the Government and the Northern cause. When General Grant was elected President he appointed Mr. Stewart his Secretary of the Treasury. The appointment, however, proved to be invalid. The law of the States forbade any person engaged in active mercantile pursuits to hold that office. Although Mr. Stewart would have withdrawn from all personal concern in his business, it was held that, so long as it continued to be a source of wealth to him he could not act as Secretary of the Treasury. He seldom took any active part in politics since that time. Indeed, before that time and since, his life is said to have been given up with an almost unbroken regularity to the conduct of his business. He did not revel in the daring speculations which made the pastime of so many others among the business men of New York. For the vulgar ostentation and the coarse pleasures of men like Fisk he had no relish; nor, on the other hand, did he, like more than one of the celebrities of Wall Street in our time, put on the ways of pretentious benevolence and almost aggressive piety.

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Bombay.....Thacker, Vining & Co.; Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, cookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auskis & Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.
Bangalore.....Spectator" Office.
Bombay.....Railway Refreshment Room and Hotels.
Calcutta.....Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) "Ceylon Observer" Office.
Decalee.....Oursetjee Dossabhoy.
Ootacamond.....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Poona.....Teacher & Co.; Phillip & Co. and Royal Family Hotel.
Rutnagherry.....Sindian" Press.
London.....G. Street 30, Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch 81, Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras.....Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran.....Chonuk and Alexandra Hotels.

C. BOUNEVIALLE & Co.
9, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.
AND LONDON, BORDEAUX AND HYDERABAD (DE[illegible])

PRIZE MEDAL,
BOMBAY EXHIBITION 1873.

Price List.

SHERRIES.

	Quarts Per Doz. Rs. a.	Pints Per Doz. Rs. a.
OLD PALE SHERRY, (our own), recommended; an excellent Dinner Sherry; dry..	18 0	...
VINO DE PASTO, Pink capsule (our own), pale and dry	29 0	...
AMONTILLADO, Light Pink capsule (our own), dry and delicate	31 0	...
MANZANILLA, Blue capsule (our own), full bodied, nutty, and dry	33 0	...
AMOROSO, Green capsule (our own), very choice and superior	37 0	...
MONTILLA of Cordova (red capsule), the perfection of dry wine, highly recommended to Connoisseurs	35 0	...

PORTS.

OLD PORT from the Alto Douro district, well matured in wood, plain capsule	20 0	...
VERY OLD PORT (brown capsule and label), recommended	22 0	...
SUPERIOR OLD PORT (black capsule and label), possessing the invigorating properties required by invalids	24 0	...
EXTRA FINE OLD PORT (particular blue capsule and label): this superlative wine is from one of the first vineyards in Portugal	34 0	...

CHAMPAGNES.

OUR OWN (signed ticket) Private Cuvee Extra Dry	44 0	24 0
Do. Vintage 1868	0 0	24 0
AYALA & Co.'s Chateau d'Ay, extra dry quality	38 0	...
Do do in Magnums	70 0	...
Do do ½ pints, suitable for Invalids	15 0	...
FREMINET ET FILS (Fleur de Bouzy)	38 0	21 0
GEISLER'S (India special)	47 0	25 0
JULES MUMM'S First quality (white label)	47 0	25 0
BARON DE SAULT'S (for Cup)	..	18 0
Do do Magnums	50 0	...

BORDEAUX—RED AND WHITE.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC (our own)	11 0	6 8
CHATEAU LAROSE (our own)	15 0	8 8
CHATEAU LEOVILLE "	18 0	10 0
PAUILLAC "	16 0	9 0
ST. ESTEPHE "	15 0	8 8
MOUTON D'ARMAILHAC (our own brand)	19 0	10 0
SAUTERNE "	16 0	9 0
CHATEAU D'OISY, a much dryer Wine than Sauterne	22 0	...
CHATEAU TALENCE	22 0	12 0
CHATEAU LABEGORCE (Margaux)	26 0	14 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX (our own brand)	26 0	14 0
CHABLIS (Polack Freres)	16 0	...
CHABLIS (our own)	18 0	10 0

BURGUNDIES.

POMARD (our own brand)	19 0	10 0
CHAMBERTIN "	20 0	10 8

SPARKLING MOSELLE.

SPARKLING MOSELLE Brauneberger	28 0	16 8
Do do Josephshoffer	33 0	18 0
Do do Zeltinger	36 0	20 0
Do do Scharzhofberger	39 0	21 0
CREMANT BLANC	30 0	16 8

STILL MOSELLE.

ZELTINGER	34 0	...
SCHARZBERG	30 0	...

STILL HOCKS.

	Quarts. Per Doz. Rs. as.	Pints. Per Doz. Rs. as.
ERBACH	23 0	..
RHENISH	18 0	10 0
BODENTHAL	20 0	11 0
NIERSTEIN	22 0	13 0
DEIDESHEIM, No. 1	24 0	13 0
RUDESHEIMER	24 0	13 0
GRUNHAUSEN	28 0	..
HOCKHEIMER	28 0	..
JOHANNISBERGER	38 0	20 0
GEISENHEIM	24 0	..
DEIDESHEIMER No. 2	18 0	10 0
SCHLOSS JOHANISBERG, (Select Growth)	30 0	..
SCHARLACHBERG	32 0	..
LIEBFRAUMILCH	38 0	20 0
SCHLOSSBERG	30 0	..
STEINWEIN IN BOCKSBEUTEL	23 0	..

SPARKLING HOCK.

SPARKLING HOCHHEIMER	28 0	16 0
" RUDESHEIMER	33 0	18 8
" RAUENTHALER	36 0	20 8
" JOHANNISBERGER	39 0	21 8

MADEIRA.

FINE OLD E. J. Reserve	32 0	..

MARSALA.

VIRGIN WINE (Ingham's) highly recommended by the Medical Profession	18 0	..

BRANDIES.

FINE CHAMPAGNE COGNAC (our own) recommended	27 0	..
OUR OWN, * Star	23 0	..
Do do ** Stars	25 0	..
To do *** Stars	27 0	..
HENNESSY'S * one Star	25 8	...
Do. ** two Stars	29 8	...
Do. *** three Stars	31 8	...
MARTELL'S Brandy * one Star	25 8	...
Do * one Star Pints	13 8	...
Do ** one Star Flask	13 8	...
Do ** two Stars	27 0	...
Do *** three "	30 0	...
L. FURLAUD'S * Star	23 0	...
Do ** Stars	25 0	...
Do *** Stars	27 0	...
Do V.O.S. reco ume ded	35 0	...
EXSHAW'S No. 1	30 0	...
Do No. 2	20 8	...
DENNIS MOUNIER	25 0	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

OLD TOM, Swaine Board & Co.'s	17 0	9 0
HOLLAND GIN, Colling's and Maingay's Large Flasks	25 0	15 8
VERMOUTH, Noilly Prat's	14 8	8 0
WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch	20 0	...
RUM, Jamaica	20 0	...
ABSINTHE, (Pernod Fils)	30 0	...
CHARTREUSE VERTE (Original) Green per bottle	7 0	3 12
CHARTREUSE JAUNE (Yellow) per bottle	5 0	3 12
ANGOSTURA BITTERS	20 0	30 0
ORANGE BITTERS	20 0	..
GINGER WINE, best	16 0	8 8
CURACAO, WYNAND & FOCKINK, finest	40 0	22 0
MARACHINO DI ZARA do do do	40 0	..
CHERRY BRANDY	18 0	9 0
OLIVE OIL, Finest, (Parmisi's) per doz.	12 0	..
HAVANNAH CHEROOTS Semiramis per box 100	7 0	..

ALE AND STOUT.

PASS' ALE, Bottled by H Stone	6 0	4 0
VIENNA BEER	7 8	..
GUINNESS' 5 X STOUT. Bottled by our London Firm, in stone bottles	6 0	..
Do do do by E & J Burke, & Co.	6 0	4 0

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

Carre's New Patent Ice Machine.
(SILVER MEDAL AWARDED BY THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1867.)
TO BE HAD ONLY FROM
S. Rose & Co., Bombay.

The only Machine suitable for Domestic use; Cheap, Cleanly, and Easy to work; always ready for use and never gets out of order.
This important invention may be considered as a boon to all residents in tropical climates.
In a very few minutes, water at 100° Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point; in about half an hour, a block of Ice can be produced at a cost of, say, one or two annas. Vases are provided for making Block Ice; the Decanter is specially useful for cooling Water or other Liquids, or for making Sherbet, &c.
The mode of producing Ice is by means of a Pneumatic Machine, the air in the Decanter or Vase is exhausted by the action of the air-pump, and the moisture, arising from rapid evaporation, absorbed by the Sulphuric Acid contained in the Cylinder B, and intense cold in the Decanter or Vase is the result *reducing the water to Ice.*
An Illustrated Pamphlet, containing full directions for use, accompanies each Machine.
For use in Up-country Stations, Messes Hotels, Hospitals and on Board-ship, these Machines will be found invaluable; and their portability renders them most serviceable for Camp use. Within fifteen minutes the Machine can be fitted together charged with acid, and the water at 85 deg. Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point.
The above Machines can be seen in working order on the premises of S. ROSE and Co., Bombay.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

S. ROSE & Co.'s apparatus for cooling Wines or Beer with the aid of the Pneumatic Ice Machine, and without contact of Ice with the Wine, is an entirely new adaptation.
The introduction of Messrs. S. ROSE & Co.'s apparatus is acknowledged to have supplied a perfect method for cooling Wines or Beer without any risk of injuring the flavor.
Personal inspection of the new apparatus and its accessories is requested, and full practical instructions for using the Machine will be given to the Agents, or to the servants of purchasers.

The Portable Fountain Aquarium.

This very Handsome and Ingenious Novelty forms an elegant Addition to the Drawing-Room.
The Square ebonized base is 42 inches in height, and 15 inches across; it is relieved with gold, and is tastefully draped with coloured cloth and fringes. The Bowl is 12½ inches deep and 14 inches in width; it is composed of very strong Plate Glass.
There is plenty of room for gold fish and other denizens of the Aquarium. In the centre of the bowl is the fountain-pipe, tastefully hidden by virgin cork, weeds, shells, &c.
The Fountain is perpetual in its action, and it can be readily set in motion in a few moments by the most inexperienced person; its mechanism is very simple, so that it cannot easily get out of order.
Price, complete with Drapery, Rs. 200 Cash.
S. ROSE & CO., 10, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF TWEEDS IN BOMBAY.

TWEEDS AT A GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.

COATS D. B. and TROUSERS, fine Wool, strong, and just the thing for Office or Jungle Wear	Rs.	16	to 20
SCOTCH TWEED, superior quality, COATS and TROUSERS	"	25	to 30
WEST OF ENGLAND T